ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Lanebourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7588	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS MACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,240	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRALIA LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 11th April.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 7th April, 1899.

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D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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UNEQUALLED for FRAGRANCE and delicacy of flavour,

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Rs. 31-8 per Dozen. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250

11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

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"Novel in its scene, romantic in its theme, which is the search for hidden treasure, and the things that resulted therefrom; smartly written."—"Glasgow Herald."
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W. R. SCROGGIE,
Chairman, Sanitation Committee, Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office, 6th April 1899.

NOTICE.

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between HUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 twenty-five will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

100	G 30	No.	52,246	Madras.
100	CA 4	No.	48,060	Do.
100	G 30	No.	63,496	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	24,221	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	36,306	Do.
100	L 75	No.	59,185	Do.

PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
Cotton Broker or Dalal, at Hubli, Dt.Dharwar.
Hubli, 5th April 1899.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. DOST MAHOMED ALLANA, a representative of the Mandvi Ward, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, 25th instant, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th April 1899.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FOR SALE.—An English-built DOG CART, Suitable for Animal 13-3 up to 14-2. Owner going home. Price Rs. 400. Apply to "99," care of this office.

FOR SALE.—Some very scarce and curious works for private circulation only. Apply to L. D. S, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette".

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WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN for Mounting and Spotting. CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Meadows Street.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COMPETENT READER for a daily paper. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-8 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 36; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hon'ble B. LANG, from the 1st May next. For rent, apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN and Co., Girgaum.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries by the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited —N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I like your Hotel very much. I think the grounds about it very pretty. It is very central, and we have been most comfortable.—A. MEREDITH."

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,200,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs, Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original Gi's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., use in the Manufacture of their Cues, the best Ebony procurable, and seasoned English ash, they are well balanced, and hand made. Price Lists, Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., a large number of books belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, treating on religion, history, philosophy and other subjects.
Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice well grown plants, palms, ferns, geraniums, violets, roses, crotons, cannas, stephanotis, anthuriums, aristolochia, tecoma, etc., lawn mower forcing frame, etc., the property of P. R. WILSON, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following—the property of C. M. SLATER, Esq.:—
Mahogany cottage piano by Chappel & Co., camera by Sands and Hunter with lens, kit and stand, fancy dress in box, microscope, fishing rod and table box, carved screen, despatch box, topboots, S. B. Henry's express rifle 500 bore with leather case and implements.
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat and book stands, folding harmonium under glass case, glass door wardrobe, etc.
1 small tent, 1 lady's English saddle and 1 grass cutting machine.
1 Treacher's English-made large ice box with refrigerator.
1 " " cooking stove with chimney.
14 bundles, 142 pieces Montgommery jail-made coir matting, new, of different sizes.
22 boxes Sterin and Co.'s and Sohmitt's Brandy.
A small collection of valuable books, such as the Gallery of Geography by Rev. Milner in 2 Volumes, under the leads, 2 Volumes by E. C. Granville Murray, Spire's French and English Dictionary, Natural History of Man, Illustrated, 2 Volumes, by J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., Illustrated Natural History, by J. G. Wood, Johnson's Rambler and Idler by Samuel Johnson, Persian and Hindoostani English Dictionary by Forbes etc.
By order of the Adminsitrator-General the effects of late Mrs. G. PEREIRA.
1 Gold cross set with pearls, and a string of small pearls.

AT 2 P. M.

3 brand new gent's bicycles.
2 new Norfolk English pneumatic bicycles.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong-built office ahigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.
1 " strong built landau.
1 cabriolette for horse, 13-2 to 14-2.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 105 BAGS OF SINGAPORE COFFEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 13 warehouse, Prince's Dock, by order of Sha Runchordas Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Thakar Pragjee Valabdas.

Ex s. s. Peshawar	38 bags	marked, V T C-B	106 bags Singapore Coffee weighed and marked, P V.
Do do 11	do	V T C-A	
Do Pekin	23	do V T C-B	
Do Hydaspes	34 bags		

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April, 10th 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, the property of MUIR MACKENZIE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Property of another gentleman—
1 English-built four-seated open carrisgo.
1 grey Australian horse, goes well in harness.
1 set of harness in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF WALER HORSES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, about 8 waler horses, broken to harness, the property of the JODHPORE DURBAR.
The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, unless in the meantime the same is disposed of by private contract.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1964, new No. 8259, old Survey No. 2269 and new Survey No 1240, under tenure, quit and ground rent assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6397, and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, and 29, 31, 33, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka.
Private offers for the purchase of the above property are hereby invited.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Top Floor of *Times of India*, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging Dilmar's lamps, fancy pictures, cooking stove, books and choice plants, &c., the property of F. BODYCOT Esq.
Catalouges will be published and the property will be on view one day before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at, Mazagon opposite Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, etc., the property of R. DITCHBURN ESQ.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 10th, 1899.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.
India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.
NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.
Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.
Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.
Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne Imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
For price list.
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	0	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	0

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£	9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	"	10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	"	34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	14 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5 & 7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500;
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5-1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4-1-2 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PROVIDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
ombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
SAITON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches: buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: issue Letters of Credit: and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,00 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Lt.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Forstand & Co.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 11-29m., 11-25a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Indian Government Telegraphs, examination of candidates.
Wilson Philological lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Daus and Kabriadi entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Ponani on Saturday; the steamer Carthage left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Agapanthus and Trieste left the dock on Friday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. F. C. Horne, manager of "The Bombay Guardian," residing at Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police the theft of a double cased silver watch and a silver chain, another Geneva-maker watch and chain, and cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 130-2, some time during the night of the 6th instant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A GENTLEMAN RIDER.—The accident to Mr. H. E. John at the Gujerat Pigsticking meeting is more serious than was at first supposed. He was brought down to Bombay from Bhandu on Friday and at once conveyed to a bungalow at Palli Hill, his condition being regarded as critical. Dr. Field, who is attending him, fears fracture at the base of the skull. The horse got beyond the control of his rider, and in jumping a big obstacle horse and rider came to grief.

BURGLARY AT DADUR.—Heerjibhoy Hormusji, a Parsee liquor shop-keeper at Dadur, has reported to the police that, on Thursday night, he closed his place of business and went home. On the following morning he found a door at the rear of the shop open. On entering the place, complainant discovered a box had been broken open, and Rs. 1,000 in currency notes and cash abstracted therefrom. On a search being made, a bag containing Rs. 450, was found in the shop, which the burglars in their hurried flight had forgetfully left behind. The complainant believes that the burglars must have concealed themselves in the shop the previous night before the place had been closed. After everything was quiet they made the best use of their time.

LONOWLI.—A Confirmation was held at Lonowli Church by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on Easter Tuesday, April 4th. The interesting and impressive ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation, among whom were some Khandala friends.—On the evening of the same day a very successful concert was given for Church objects. In addition to local talent, artistes from Bombay and Poona lent their services for the occasion, and a most agreeable evening of musical entertainment was passed by all present.—Thursday was the occasion of the annual Sunday School fete. This took place at Tungall. About a hundred guests assembled—children, parents, and friends. The youngsters were regaled with ample refreshments, tea and cake and sweets. The Band enlivened the proceedings with spirited music, under the conductorship of their bandmaster. Swings, games, and dancing succeeded the feast, and merriment and fun prevailed. After hearty cheering and more sweets and fruits, the happy young folk took leave, accompanied home by the pleasant strains of the Band music.

THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—His Excellency the Governor visited the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital, Connaught Road, last week, and was accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., I. C. S., Messrs. Woodburn, Harvey, DuBoulay, Colonel Wilkins, Dr. Lewis, and Sirdar Mir Abdulali. A few members of the Bene-Israel community were there to welcome His Excellency, amongst those present being Mr. David Aaron, president of the committee, Khan Saheb David Solomon, honorary secretary, Messrs. Elijah Solomon, B.A., Abraham David, Abraham Solomon, Nahashone Samson, Dr. De Silva, Consulting Physician, Mr. Lad, Resident Medical Officer and many others. It was explained to his Excellency by Khan Saheb David Solomon that since the opening of the hospital on the 23rd February 1898, 76 patients had been admitted in the hospital, 34 patients were discharged cured, and seven are convalescents and under treatment. This showed the percentage of mortality to be 51·4, including those dying within forty-eight hours after admission. His Excellency was shown over all the wards by Khan Saheb David Solomon.

DESERTING HIS SHIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Chambers charged David Stanley Cuthbertson, third mate of the Eastern Telegraph Company's s.s. Chiltern, with deserting the steamer, on the 15th March last, at Suez. Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared to prosecute. The accused was arrested in Bombay on 31st ultimo in consequence of a telegram received from the British Consul at Suez. It appears that the accused left Suez for Bombay as a passenger on board the British steamer Falloden Hall. The accused admitted desertion, and stated that he was ready to go back to his ship. He added that according to his articles he should have received £9 per month as his wages, but he was paid only £7 at Suez. Mr. Chevalier, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, informed the Court that he was willing to send the accused to Aden in order that he might rejoin his ship. His Worship convicted the accused of desertion, and ordered to forfeit his wages or emoluments which he had earned and not received from the date of desertion. He was also sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment without hard labour.

THE SERVANT THAT ROBBED HIS MASTER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Faizali Kajoo, a Pathan servant, on a charge of house-breaking and theft as a servant, of gold ornaments and currency notes, and cash, of the value of Rs. 750, the property of Mr. Ahmed Ladak. The complainant resides at Chinchpoogly in a bungalow belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topan. The accused had been in his employ as a domestic servant for some considerable time past. The facts of the case have already been reported. Superintendent Nolan informed the Magistrate that the police had succeeded in recovering Rs. 600 worth of property from the house of one Syed Ahmed Faizali, with whom some ornaments had been left by the accused for safe custody. Syed Ahmed Faizali was also arrested by the police and charged before the Magistrate with receiving and assisting in concealing stolen property. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused, Faizali Kajoo, to five months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused Syed Ahmed Faizali, from whom the police recovered the property, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GHAZIISM AT PESHAWAR.

ON the possibility that there was some connection between the outrage on Leighton and the execution of Colonel Le Marchand's muderer, there was some thought of arresting all the Afridis within the city who might be supposed to be inclined to create a disturbance, but this intention was abandoned, when upon enquiry satisfactory assurances were forthcoming that the outrage was in no way mixed up with the previous one, but was an isolated act of pure Ghaziism. The man who shot at and killed Leighton had arrived in Peshawar only the previous night from Tirah, and his object was suspected by no one in Peshawar, where he has no friends in fact. He admitted that he came to Peshawar to take the life of the first white man he saw, and insisted that it was his fate to commit such a deed. He was apparently able to satisfy the Deputy Commissoner as to his antecedents, for on obtaining satisfactory account of his previous occupation and history, all steps "to bring the city "population roughly to their senses" were stoped, in the belief that the excitement was temporary, and would pass off. It is not true, as was incorrectly reported, that the men of the Hampshire regiment were locked up in their barracks on the night of the 2nd to prevent them from attacking natives coming from the city.

The opinion of the military authorities at Peshawar, however, appears to be that drastic measures are called for by the present state of affairs, and we understand that they are in favour of disarming both the permanent resident population and the large numbers of trans-frontier Pathans who make a temporary stay there. These latter are always fully armed and ready to settle there differences off hand by recourse to their weapons. There is no good reason for permitting the practice of carying arms without restriction, except in the case of the outlying villages which are liable to sudden raids by bands of frontier robbers. In Peshawar itself the police should be able to afford protection to life and property and preserve order. The provisions of the Army Act should be extended in full to Peshawar city and contonment; while in the outlying villages licenses should be granted for carrying arms for purposes of self-defence. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAKHU *alias* ANANDI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who, in February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder in that she caused the death of her infant son Sonu, aged about three years, by throwing him into a well at Avashi, Taluka Khed, on the 2nd January last, with intent to cause his death. It appeared that, on the morning of the 3rd January last, Tukaram, a police patel of Avashi, was informed that there was the corpse of a child floating in the Government well close to the road from Chiplun to Khed. Tukaram went there, saw the body of the child floating in the well, and made a report to the police. In the presence of the police and a "Panch," the body was taken out, and as there were no marks of violence on the body, and the belly was swollen and full of water, it was considered that the child must have been drowned. The body was therefore sent to the dispensary at Dapoli for examination. The ears of the child were not pierced, and there was hair all over the head, and hence it was concluded the child belonged to some poor person. Enquiries were made in the village about the identity of the child, but no information could be obtained. The chief constable Bhagoji went to the village of Guidhen, about four miles away, and gathered the people, and on questioning them learned that a woman with an infant son had been staying there for about six months; and that she had left some days before. The woman was brought before him two days later, and made a confession. Another woman, with whom the accused had been residing, stated that one day she left her house with the child, saying that she had run away from her husband, and that she was going to leave the child with her husband at Chiplun. Next day she returned without the child, saying she had left him with her husband. The accused stated to a Second Class Magistrate that she drowned the child in the well, as she could not maintain him, that her husband turned her out of his house about a year ago, that she could not work properly with the boy, as he was bowlegged and people showed a dislike to him, that as she could not bear the boy's pitiable condition, she thought it better he should die, and threw him into the well. She repeated the confession before the Sessions Judge, who saw no reason to doubt the voluntariness of her statement. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Kharegat found the accused guilty of murder, and for obvious reasons sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

MURDER OF A PILGRIM WOMAN IN A JUNGLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOVINDA BIN BALU.

The accused, who was in February last found guilty of murder and sentenced to death by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, appealed to the High Court. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the case for prosecution that a pilgrim woman named Mukta, aged about forty, returning towards her home in Tisangi was intentionally killed in the Phalni Jungle by the accused in September 1897, rested upon a two-fold basis. One basis was circumstantial evidence which, without explanation from the accused other than that supplied in his confession of robbery and murder, traced the possession of the property, and personal ornaments and clothes of the deceased Mukta to the accused and traced the discovery of portions of a woman's skeleton in the Phalni Jungle to information supplied by the accused himself, after the deceased was known to have stayed a night in September 1897 in the house of accused in Khas, and to have left next morning and proceeded in the direction of the Konkan on the next morning, accompanied by the accused, who carried her bundle, and to have from that time disappeared. The other basis was the confession in which the accused had made, giving a detailed account of the manner in which he killed this woman, who, looking to the circumstances of the disappearance and the identification of much of the property recovered, could have been no other than Mukta. It appeared Mukta was a widow of a native soldier, and had left her home in Tisangi on a pilgrimage to Pandharpur. At some period in her travels she was in Bombay. In September 1897, she was returning homewards. Mukta's brother, becoming anxious when she did not return though long expected, left his village and made enquiries on the reverse road towards Satara in December 1897. The enquiry seemed to have halted at a certain stage. Another stage was reached in September 1893, when a police constable, who was making enquiries in another matter, came across the accused and renewed the enquiry into the mysterious disappearance of the deceased Mukta. It then appeared that Mukta had put up for a night in the house of the accused. The night after the woman left his house, accused was found to have returned home with portions of her property. Later on human remains were recovered at a spot in the jungle pointed out by the accused. The accused could offer no explanation of his recent possession of the property of Mukta and no explanation of his knowledge of the particular spot where a woman had evidently met her death. The evidence left no doubt in Mr. Aston's mind that the remains discovered were part of Mukta's skeleton, and that she was robbed and killed by the accused in the Phalni jungle on the day she left the accused's house with the accused. Mr. Aston convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1005-230-98—Maconlal and Co—Dewkabhai vs Vijbai—Smetham B and Nobi-, Part heard.
991-229-98—Hiralal M and M—Gordhandas Meghji and others vs Rahimtulla Esmail and another—Tyabji D and Co.
985-206-97—Mansukial D and J—Ahmedbhai Habibhai vs Dharseybhai Jivraj and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-98—Captain and V—J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limjeewalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V. Part heard.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukial D and J. Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

633-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Sorabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Pooja Valjee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

169-97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Parsadilal and another vs Mathuradas Amersing and others—Payne G and S.
740-98—F P Pavri—Sridharbai Chandandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.
742-98—Payne G and S—Pestonjee Fakirjee vs Goolbai—Ardesir H and D.
658-98—Payne G and S—Keshavrichand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee—Pestonjee R and K.
593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotum and others—Payne G and S

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

12-99—In person—Hossein Nassor vs Hurbai and others—K J Mantri and Framjee and D. partly dismissed.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manekvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubal and J. Part heard.
89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societa Generale Mercantile vs R Cawasjee Patel—Wadia and G, Commercial Cause.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Soosing and others vs Dhanji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
515-98—B V N Kitlikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magoolal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

733-98—Little and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai.
56-99—Bhaishanker and K—Hurgowan Manchand vs Ambaram Manchand and others.
98-99—Balkrishna V N K—Dyal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Sakha ram Lathram.

Long Causes.

241-97—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodher Lakhmidas Mills and Co—Bhaishunker and K.
655-98—Tuakurdas D C and H—The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld. vs Bomonjee Jamsetjee Mistry and others—Dikshit and D.
41-97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Gallcobhoy and others vs Ismailbhai Kutchra and others.
225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Essac Mohomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick and others—Hiralal M and M, and Payne G and S.
77-78-97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atisji Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and others—Sorabjee and J.
281-98—Nanu and H—The Manmar Manfg Co, Ld vs The Peakar Manfg Co, Ld—Dikshit and D, and Hiralal M and M.
139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Daman and others—Bigelow G and W.
437-98—Payne G and S—Sewjee Kessowjee vs Mithibai—In person.

LECTURE BY DR. MARION HUNTER ON THE PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

ON the 21st instant, at a well attended meeting of representatives and friends of the Women's Industrial Council, Dr. Marion Hunter, late Plague Medical Officer at Poona, read a paper on "Life in a Plague-stricken District." The chair was taken by Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., in whose house the meeting was held. Among those present were: Miss Martineau, Mrs. F. G. Hogg, Sir W. Robinson, Dr. and Miss Gladstone, Mr. H. Birdwood, Mrs. Bode, Ph.D., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. MacDonald, Miss E. J. Carey, Mrs. H. Sammel, Mrs. Bear Crawford, Miss Manning, Dr. Eddowes, Miss Makins, and many others. Letters or messages of regret were received from Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. J. A. Baines, and Mr. Acworth, who were unable to attend the meeting.

Dr. Marion Hunter, having been introduced by the chairman, gave a brief historical account of the progress of the plague since the 3rd Century B.C. up to the present time. The lecturer then referred to the existence of plague in India since 1815, under many names, and in all parts of the country, with no conclusive evidence as to the mode of origin. Miss Hunter continued:—

In 1896, the rats of Bombay were attacked by a fatal but hitherto unknown disease, which was followed by a very severe outbreak of plague among the native population of the city, the number of attacks and mortality being extremely high. From Bombay the natives fled in terror to all parts of the Presidency, infecting every place they visited, and among others Poona, a military station, some five hours' journey from Bombay. It is of Poona I wish to speak.

In October 1896, plague was rife in Poona, the natives were panic-stricken, and resisted remedial measures adopted, and they, too, fled in all directions. Between September 1896 and June 1897 the mortality from all causes was 9,000, of whom 1,895 were notified as due to plague, despite the general exodus of the people. By June 1897 things had quieted down, and it seemed reasonable to hope the epidemic was at an end; Accordingly many precautionary measures were allowed to lapse. July 1897 saw a few cases recorded, August, September and October a rapidly increasing number of attacks with very high mortality. The first week of November 1897 showed 650 cases 460 deaths from plague; in November over 2,000 cases were reported, in December 1,000, and from then till March a very rapid decrease till March 1898, when the outbreak was practically at an end. Miss Hunter then gave a description of the clinical features present in plague. Quite early in the disease patients would restlessly wander about the streets, and the friends allowed it, because it was the sick person's wish. In early November 1897 things were in a very bad way, but Poona even then seemed quite unaware of the extreme gravity of the situation, and the hospital accommodation had to be very rapidly increased to meet the terrible rush which November saw. In July 1897 there was accommodation for 75 persons, and this had been added to somewhat, but early November found Poona with 300-350 beds probably. It now became clear that the plan of campaign against this disease was quite completely and decisively remodelled. The methods adopted by the combined medical, military and civil forces aimed at isolation of the infected and cleansing of the houses from which they came. An elaborate scheme was evolved, consisting of division of the city into ten wards, each of which was handed over to a sub-committee, made up of an engineer, doctor, military officer and civilians of varying rank. A census of each ward was taken and the number living in each house carefully noted, a daily return of illness and death was made, and any street showing a suspicious amount of illness visited next day; in doubtful cases, a death certificate or corpse inspection by a qualified doctor was required. Plague hospitals were increased in number and size; then segregation camps for the detention of families who had been exposed to infection but not ill; in the meantime houses were cleaned, and drainage and ventilation attended to. The inmates were fed by Government. The objectionable feature to them, very naturally, was loss of liberty for the time being. Medical supervision revealed some cases of plague, but fewer than when the natives remained in infected houses. In December 1897, a health camp was established, to which inhabitants of crowded districts were encouraged to migrate, their houses being overhauled in the meantime. This really amounted to anticipating the disease in certain streets and emptying the houses before plague reached them and was the most rational and inexpensive way of coping with the epidemic. Railway inspection was practised. The introduction of compulsory death registration led to many ingenious devices on the part of friends of the dead person. On one occasion a man dead of plague was buried under a mud floor, and bodies would be concealed in many ways. The duties of the "plague-wallahs" were manifold, and the following is an outline of the daily routine in Poona. The search parties started quite early and visited each house in turn, counting heads and comparing with the census. If a case of plague were found, it would be put into an ambulance and sent to hospital. Contacts went to segregation camps; any persons ill, but not certainly with plague, went to observation ward of G.P. H. On the door soldiers painted the date, number of attacks, and deaths, and as the house was now free of people and furniture, doors were thrown open, and if need be some of the tiles, of the roof turned off to let in sun and air. In a day or two whitewashers visited and treated the house. Many a time the door was the only communication with the outer air, and as it was closed at night the ubiquitous buffalo slept in the verandah outside; the floor would be thickly strewn with sleeping figures, and it needs little imagination to realize what the atmosphere was like in the early morning. A census was taken and used as a roll call. Fines were imposed for concealment of death and illness. These were avoided by substituting healthy friends; and if this plan failed the whole family would leave the neighbourhood, carrying infection with them—from their point of view a success, but their new neighbours, alas! suffered severely. Of the plague hospitals the big General Hospital is of interest as being the largest ever known, and is favourably spoken of for the comparatively low mortality, 56·6 (Here followed a description of the hospital.) In November 1897 there were over 1,400 admissions, there were. Three English doctors, a native resident medical officer, and from seven to ten nurses. For some weeks the lecturer said, we never went twice into a ward without finding changes. November and December 1897 are still as nightmares to me with the apparently endless admissions and deaths. The native helpers at the hospital were at one time inclined to run away in terror, and that they stayed at all seemed to me heroic, seeing how susceptible they were to the disease. November saw us with 500 plague cases, 70-100 observation cases, and these with friends of the sick made up a total of over 1,000 to supervise—and among them babies and children. The Native Hospital Assistant was of the greatest help, but the English doctors had to be always on the alert. The patients and their friends had no views as to the value of surgical cleanliness, and would placidly undo a wound recently dressed, and poke it with their dirty fingers. Healthy babies were often brought in by a sick mother openly, or tied up in a bundle, and hidden in an infectious ward. After several babies had developed plague, we began to wage war against their admission into the infected area, and a healthy babies, ward was started; but often a friend would be met conveying the child back to its mother. Of course, we heartily sympathized with the mother but had to be firm. They were always wonderfully grateful for kindness to the sick, and especially to children. Convalescence was slow, and one attack was not protective against a second, mortality being highest among men, lowest among children. Before leaving the hospital, patients and friends were disinfected, and remarkably few of the friends took plague; and this we ascribed to improved environment. It was a common saying that the "Plague Hospital is the safest place in Poona." Treatment was chiefly tonic and stimulating, but diet was not interfered with on account of caste. The staffing and commissariat of such a huge place was no sinecure; there were police to guard the camp, dhobies, dhisties, stretcher bearers, grave diggers and many ward men and women who did the rougher part of the nursing, and wonderfully good was much of the service they rendered. It is the fashion to abuse the native and to make much of his evasion of regulations. Personally I feel an epidemic of small-pox or plague to-morrow would be just as difficult or more so to deal with. In India a man's career depends on his reputation with the "Powers that be," to quite an extraordinary degree, and this helps in such a crisis towards combination. We in England to-day simply have no conception of what an epidemic can be. In December 1897 one-third of the population of Poona was found to be normal, birth-rate one-fifth of normal and the mortality nearly 4,000 above the average for a full population. Of those who had left Poona many were known to be suffering from plague, and the number of dead found in the roads for miles round the city were those who had died of heart failure from plague. Every place visited by Poona inhabitants suffered more or less. Wealthy natives contributed largely to buy fruit and clothing for the plague-stricken, and much kindly feeling was shewn in many ways. To turn to life outside the hospital. At one time an English family might wake in the morning and find its compound absolutely deserted, all the servants having betaken themselves elsewhere during the night, and there was often difficulty in replacing them. Food was dearer than usual, and I personally felt the full effects of this as I was living in one of the hotels where the quality and quantity left everything to be desired. Servants of all kinds were somewhat scarce. People would drop in the road dead of plague, and the whole population seemed dazed. The question at once arises, were the measures adopted satisfactory? From the point of view of Poona "yes" as it was overhauled and cleaned as it had never been before. From the neighbour's point of view "No" disease and death following visitors from Poona. Infection is conveyed by rats, ants, flies, grey squirrels, and probably other insects. Clothing if tied up retains it, but a short exposure of the bacillus to sunlight kills it. Haffkine's preventive inoculation in 1897 was still on its trial and not greatly used in Poona, with one brilliant exception of Aga Khan's 800 wedding camp-followers, of whom none took plague, although freely exposed to it. The disease is how widely scattered throughout India, and everyone must hope this may prove the solution of the difficulty. In this brief sketch I have only attempted to describe things as they appeared to me as a stranger in the country. The international aspect of the whole subject will be more ably discussed by those with a larger knowledge and experience of India. The terrible pathos of many of the scenes will always remain with me.

In opening the discussion on the paper, Mr. Herbert Birdwood said that Miss Hunter's narrative would be of value, not merely as an addition to our general stock of information regarding the plague, but in a wider sense also, as tending to arouse public interest and instruct public opinion on a matter of vital importance to many countries. She had spoken mainly of her own experience in the Poona District; but in any discussion on her address it was necessary to consider the situation in Bombay, for it was from Bombay that the plague had been carried to Poona and other parts of the Presidency. In view of the recent increase of plague in a centre of diffusion of such magnitude as the city of Bombay, which was united by lines of communication, by land and sea, with many other possible centres of diffusion, it was of the utmost importance that public attention should be intelligently directed to the progress of the plague; and the discussion of feasible measures for its repression ought not to be avoided in England, merely because the plague was still far off and might never reach our shores. About a year ago so competent an authority as Dr. W. J. Simpson expressed the opinion that the plague in Western India was an "expanding epidemic," favoured indeed by local conditions, but acting independently of these. At one time the plague devastated the whole continent of Europe, destroying one-fourth of the population; then it retreated Eastwards till it reached its home in China. After a period of rest, there was a recessional movement Westwards; and having regard to the facts and teaching of history, Dr. Simpson was led to the conclusion that the progress of the plague to Bombay was probably but a stage in a general advance in the direction of Europe. It was not for a layman to question any such theory, especially in view of recent outbreaks of plague at places to the west of Bombay. But whether there was a Westward tendency or not, it was obvious, even to laymen, that the longer the plague stayed in Bombay the stronger and surer would be the risk dreaded by Dr. Simpson, who, on the other hand, would perhaps be the first to admit that the danger would be minimized if the plague had been or could now be promptly stamped out in Bombay. What were the facts as to the continuance of the plague there? It was brought into the city at some time in 1896. Dr. Kaye had cases of bubonic plague at the Railway Hospital at Byculla in February or March 1896. But the disease remained undetected for a long time, though undoubtedly there were other cases in the following months. Indeed, there were two very fatal forms of plague: the pneumonic and the abdominal types which were for several months not diagnosed as plague at all. But in October 1896 there could be no doubt that an epidemic had been established, and it lasted about 30 weeks, having practically ceased at the end of April 1897. Sporadic cases, however, continued during the rainy season, which has been the slack season, hitherto, of the plague in Bombay. But a second epidemic was again established in October 1897, and it also lasted for 30 weeks, ending in April 1898. Unhappily the month of March 1898 was also marked by the appearance of sporadic cases, and a third epidemic was unmistakeably established in October last. During the first four weeks of October there were 1,513 deaths from plague, as against 1,214 in the corresponding period of 1897 and 784 in the first four weeks of October 1896. The third epidemic is now at its height. Mr. Birdwood had examined the figures showing the plague mortality in each epidemic, and taking the excess of the total mortality from all causes during each epidemic over the normal mortality as representing the plague mortality, and dividing the period of the several epidemics into stages of 4 weeks each, he found that, in the first epidemic, the worst stages were the fourth and the fifth, ending respectively on the 19th January and the 16th February, 1897, the plague mortality in the fourth stage having exceeded 6,000 deaths and in the fifth having nearly reached that figure. In the second epidemic, the fifth and the sixth stages were the worst, the mortality in the 5th having nearly reached 6,000, and in the sixth exceeded 6,500 deaths. In the present epidemic, which had now lasted 24 weeks, the 5th and 6th stages were also, so far, the worst. In the 5th, the mortality exceeded 4,500, and the 6th, which ended on the 17th instant, is exceeded, 6,000. Now, these figures strongly indicated seasonal influences in the development of the several epidemics. As pointed out by Mr. Baldwin Latham, the driest season of the year had been distinctly favourable to the growth of the first epidemic, the conditions having been similar to those present in some of the years when plague was epidemic in London in the 16th and 17th Centuries. The air is always dry in Bombay in the months of January, February and March, when a dry N. E. wind, which has passed over hundreds of miles of sun-dried plains, blows steadily over the Town and Island. It was not until the wind shifted to the S. W. and became vapour-laden in its passage over the Arabian Sea, and the general heat also increased, that the two first epidemics were stayed. Now, against climatic influences we were powerless to fight. And the only courses apparently open to us were, first, to fight the plague in detail according to the methods suggested by 3 years' experience during the slack season from May to September, when it would be less difficult to deal with than at a time when the daily number of deaths from plague might rise to 200 and more, and so to stamp out the plague, if possible, before the season became favourable for the growth of germs and the development of a fourth epidemic; for without germs there could be no plague. Secondly, to improve the ventilation of houses and streets and thoroughfares—a very necessary work, which had already been set in hand by the Bombay Government and would be prosecuted vigorously by the City Improvement Trust, presided over by Sir W. Hughes, who had already done much for Bombay as President of the Port Trust, and thirdly, to effectively drain the low lying areas in Bombay, so as to lower the level of the subsoil water, the steady rise of which after the reclamation of the flats had stopped the passage to the sea of the storm water falling on the inner slopes of the Basaltic Hills on the East and West of the Island, had been attended with a steady increase in the death rate from respiratory diseases, as had been clearly demonstrated by Mr. Baldwin Latham nine years ago. The mortality due to such diseases, not including phthisis, rose from 1874 in 1890 to 4,133 in 1888. There could be no question as to the urgency of the measures recommended by Mr. Latham. So long as the city remained waterlogged in its most crowded quarters, the general standard of public health would necessarily be low. It was only by adopting the requisite hygienic measures for raising the standard of public health that the poorer classes would have a better prospect of resisting the attacks of disease. These were matters as to which, Mr Birdwood believed, there was tolerable unanimity of opinion amongst all the authorities, and it was to be hoped that effectual steps would be taken before the next monsoon, if they had not already been taken, for removing the principal sources of danger. Nothing but good could result from full discussions by members of the medical profession, in the medical journals or otherwise, of the whole subject in all its bearings, and occasion for such discussions would, it might be hoped

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway System for one year, commencing from the 1st July 1899, and should be for all Charges, including Delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 20TH MAY, 1899, and should be addressed to the Auditor of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed "TENDERS for PRINTING."

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22ND MAY, 1899.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes, or by Postal Order as Earnest Money (Cheques will not be accepted), which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and also all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 6th April, 1899.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "D. BALDUINO," Captain O. Canepa, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 9th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Madras, Rs. 20,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16 d.

Consols declined 3-16 per cent. to 110 9-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·21 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 116; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £67 1-8. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, at 27 7-16d. per oz.; also in New York, at 59 5-8 cents per oz. Demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower, at 4·86 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £100,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £61,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

In the price of Consols there was no further change to-day, 110 9-16 being still quoted. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 101 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·22 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities remained at £67 1-8, and Indian Sterling Loan at 116. Bar Silver was again unchanged at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York 59 5-8 cents was still quoted, with 4·86 dollars for demand Exchange on London. Some £50,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation to-day was 26 1-2s. April-May shipment, to Hull. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 32s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arriwals steady. Spot prices maintained their current level; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. per lb. for April and August-September deliveries. The day's sales were 10,000 bales inclusive of 190 bales Surats; and the Imports, 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Spot prices continued without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton market; and American Arrivals were another 1-64d, higher, at 3 21-64d, for April and August-September deliveries. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. The market closed firmer, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 44,000 bales. The amount forwarded to Consumer was the same both last week and the week before, viz 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 11,000 bales greater, at 48,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 9,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,718,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday in New York, at 6 3-16 cents. per lb.; Futures remained at 5·95 cents both for July and October. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales.

For Ready Mid.-Uplands 6 3-16 cents per lb. was still quoted in New York to-day; Futures declined 1 point, to 5·94 cents for July and October. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,100,000 bales.

In the local Cotton market there has not been much doing to-day, the purchases reported being some 1,950 bales only, in a quiet market. Prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet, but very steady. For April-May loading 14s. to 14s 6d. per ton is quoted.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was no enquiry to speak of for Bank Paper; and the supply of Merchants' Bills was moderate. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s.	4 5-32d.	,,
Francs		1·70	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 101 3-11 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 5-16 for the Settlement, in a quiet market.

SHARES are quite neglected. The only change in prices reported to-day is a decline of Rs. 10 in Volkart's Press.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th April, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th March, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	March 28. Rs.	A.	P.	April 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,26,244	14	10	1,94,35,274	8	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,33,57,031	6	1	5,23,34,338	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,96,217	2	8	5,58,214	4	3
Sundries	22,65,325	1	5	22,88,344	1	6
	Rs 10,38,45,018	9	0	10,36,96,421	10	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	75,82,278	0	0	78,92,709	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	72,97,295	8	0	72,97,295	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,32,05,752	6	10	2,25,77,428	11	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,03,22,133	5	1	2,08,18,194	7	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,82,79,588	5	9	1,81,90,341	0	9
Balances with other Banks	4,83,778	4	9	7,95,558	13	8
Bullion	7,103	2	0	7,259	0	3
Fixed Stock	12,97,234	8	11	12,99,241	7	5
Lamps	11,824	1	2	11,455	10	2
Sundries	16,33,557	2	8	16,40,377	2	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,23,70,313	5	3	1,15,89,687	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,10,51,210	6	7	1,15,76,873	8	11
	Rs. 10,38,45,018	9	0	10,36,96,421	10	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,17,800	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,81,230	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,32,443	Dec.
Post Bills	5,38,903	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,10,431	Inc.
Loans	6,28,324	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,96,031	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	39,217	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	10,80,826	Dec.
Do at Branches	5,22,563	Inc.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. Tata and Sons write:—Our Liverpool friends in their letter of the 24th Ultimo report on the state of their cotton market as under:—"During the past week our market has shown but little strength, and has declined further, principally on Bearish market in America and a full crop movement." "The liquidation of an overgrown weak bull account in America may be put down as the chief cause of the decline, for the news reported this week from all parts were mostly of a Bullish tenour." "Early in the week Havere suddenly discovered that its stock was overestimated to the extent of 61,000 bales, and the reduction in the visible supply during last week consequently reached the large figure of 1,82,000 bales. American Overflows were reported from many points in the cotton states. Last Sunday a devastating cyclone raged all over the southern states, doing enormous damage. A prominent Liverpool cron estimator reduced his figure to 11,080,000 bales. On Monday the Lancashire wages question, which had for such a long time oppressed the market was definitely settled, the masters granting the advance of 2·91s/8. Each one of these reports would a month or two ago have sent the market up several points, but new they passed almost unheeded. The truth is, the reaction in America which we foresaw as early as January has come and people over there, mostly outsiders, and weak at that, are thoroughly frightened, and their late endeavour is to get out of the article. Liverpool had only reluctantly followed the artificial advance and need not climb down so much now, in fact it keep much steadier than New York." "The larger movement had ofcourse much to do with the weakness in New York, but so far the receipts, excepting the last few days, have kept well behind those of last year. It remains to be seen whether the receipts will now again fall away, as in former years at this time, or whether we shall see the enormous spring movement foreshadowed by Neill. Neill's new circular has come out last Wednesday, but it is rather featureless, and he seems to find it somewhat difficult to figure his total up to 11 3-4 millions. From other sources we learn tha the renewed movement is culminating this week and will show now again a rapid falling-off." "As bong as the full movement lasts we may very likely go somewhat lower, but we frankly admit that every point decline clears the situation by eliminating the weak bull element and prepares the way for an ultimate rise. We are indeed inclined to change our minds and to think more favourably of the prospects, but all the same we are still very doubtful.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—RAE—March 14, at Bangor Cathedral, G L Gibson, of Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Isabelle, daughter of G Rae, Caederwen, Bangor, N W, late of Calcutta.

GRANT—NETTLETON—March 18, at Immanuel Church, Streatham Common, G F Gregor, son of G G Grant, late of Calcutta, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of W Nettleton.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—March 16, widow of late General W D Aitken, Royal (late Bombay) Art, Brighton, aged 66.

MACDONALD—March 15, A Macdonald, of "the Englishman," Calcutta, Devonshire st, aged 47.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GROMMERS—April 5, at 4, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of L Grommers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARBER—PEAKE—April 5, at Holy Innocents' Church, Ghora Gally Punjab, Frederic Basil, eldest surviving son of the late Frederic John Barber, of Beckenham, Kent, and Mincing Lane, London, to Annie Beatrice, third daughter of of Rev G C Peake, of Ghora Gali.

OLVER—LARMOUR—April 4, at the Wesleyan Church, Sudder Street, Calcutta, by the Rev John Brown, assisted by the Rev W H Hart, the Rev George William Olver, Wesleyan Minister, to Lillian Ida Gordon, youngest daughter of Charles Frederick Larmour of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BAEKWILL—April 5, at 6, Humayon Place, Richard Francis Baekwill, late Manager, Chandpore Tea Co, Sylhet.

WESTON—April 4, at Madras, Clement Edwin, the dearly loved infant son of Asst Surgeon E Weston, aged 10 months and 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1899.

THE Sirdar Kitchener bestows much more attention on Mr. Bennett's charge that he ordered or committed the slaughter of the wounded Dervishes at Omdurman than to the adverse criticism on the measures taken for the disposal of the Mahdi's body, and the destruction of the tomb. He stigmatises Mr. Bennett as a somewhat irregular correspondent, an allegation which, if true, would have little bearing on the question of fact. He also makes a point of the delay of three months before Mr. Bennett made his charges public. As a matter of fact, they were indicated plain enough in the letters which he sent as a correspondent to the paper he represented, which in the exercise of its discretion published them only in a very abridged form. They were subsequently set out in detail in the *Contemporary Review*, and he quoted from the published letters of officers and privates, mentioning, very much as a matter of course, that the wounded Dervishes were slain by order. However, now we have the categorical denial of the following charges:—"That I ordered, or gave it to be understood, that the Dervish wounded were to be massacred. That the troops under my command, whether British, Egyptian, or Soudanese, wantonly killed, wounded or unarmed Dervishes when no longer in a position to do us injury. That Omdurman was looted for three days after its occupation. That when we were rapidly advancing upon the town, fire was opened by the gunboats on mixed masses of fugitives in the streets. I would add that my action regarding the tomb of Mahomed Ahmed, the so-called Mahdi, was taken after due deliberation, and prompted solely by political considerations." With reference to the last sentence just quoted, Lord Cromer, in his despatch of February 17 to Lord Salisbury, said: "I should wish to express my opinion that under the special circumstances of the case, the destruction of the late Mahomed Ahmed's tomb at Omdurman was not only justifiable, but very necessary."

It will be observed that Lord Kitchener and Lord Cromer alike avoid reference to the disposal of the Mahdi's body. In view of questions on the subject asked in Parliament, Lord Salisbury demanded further explanations. Lord Cromer, on March 12, embodied in his reply a telegram from Lord Kitchener:—"After the battle of Omdurman I thought it was politically advisable, considering the state of the country, for the Mahdi's tomb, which was the centre of pilgrimage and fanatical feeling, to be destroyed; the tomb was also in a dangerous condition, owing to the damage done to it by shell fire, and might have caused loss of life if left as it was. When I left Omdurman for Fashoda, I ordered its destruction. This was done in my absence, the Mahdi's bones being thrown into the Nile. The skull only was preserved and handed over to me for disposal. No other bones were kept and there was no coffin." This latter sentence had reference to the reports that some of the Mahdi's bones and pieces of his coffin were in the possession of different officers. The anti-penultimate sentence might seem to suggest that the Mahdi's bones were thrown into the Nile in his absence without the Sirdar's knowledge or authority. But a subsequent telegram shows that that was not the case. Lord Kitchener informed Lord Cromer, who had apparently asked for more definite information on the point, that he was advised, after the taking of Omdurman, that it would be better to have the body removed, as otherwise many of the more ignorant people of Kordofan would consider that the sanctity with which they surrounded the Mahdi prevented its being done. "None of the Kadis, ulemas, or inhabitants here," Lord Kitchener telegraphed, "consider the Mahdi to have been other than a heretic to the Mahomedan religion; he destroyed all the mosques in the country, as well as the tomb of the descendant of the prophet at Khatmieh. He was denounced by the religious Sheikh, Senoussi, as acting against the religion. He treated all Mahomedans who did not accept the changes he introduced into their religion as heretics to be killed. I feel sure that no Mahomedans in this country feel anything but satisfaction at the destruction of his power, together with all trace of his religion." Evidently Lord Kitchener had found, to his surprise, that it was necessary to justify the exceptional action taken with regard to the Mahdi's body. Lord Cromer generously accepted the justification as, on the whole, sufficient. Having casually mentioned that the skull of the Mahdi had been buried at Wady Halfa, he concludes his despatch of March 12 as follows:—"I have nothing to add to this statement except to express my personal opinion that under the very exceptional circumstances of the case, both the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb and the *removal of the body elsewhere*, were political necessities."

The euphemistic words which we have italicised stand for Lord Kitchener's. "This was done in my absence, the Mahdi's bones being thrown into the Nile." Were the bones thrown into the Nile? A British officer has given a minute and graphic account of the Mahdi's body being taken on board a certain gunboat, where it was found to be in a very good state of preservation, especially the face and hair. The head being removed and presented to Major Gordon, and another officer having acquired the bones of a finger, the rest of the body was burnt, and reduced to ashes, which were thrown into the Nile. Was this narrative, which has gone the rounds of the whole press, and has never been contradicted, an absolute fiction? If the body was reduced to ashes, was that course taken by the advice of the Mahomedan officers who thought that "it would be better to have the body removed." It would be well to have these points cleared up, so that public opinion may be fully informed before coming to a definite conclusion as to whether it was morally right or politically expedient to make war on a dead body that had lain at rest for fifteen years. Lord Kitchener is entitled to appeal to the precedent which the great Portuguese statesman and general, who wrested the whole Indian Ocean from the Mahomedans, would willingly have set, had circumstances permitted. That great man, who ruled between 1509 and 1515, made it one of the objects of his energetic policy to strip the shrine of Mecca and carry off the body of Mahomet with a view to ransom the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in exchange. A contemporary chronicler, Machado, states that "there are two actions suggested by the magnanimity of his heart which Albuquerque determined to perform. One was to divert the channel of the Nile to the Red Sea, thereby to render the lands of the Grand Turk sterile; the other to carry away from Mecca the bones of the abominable Mahomet, that these being reduced publicly to ashes, the votaries of so foul a sect might be confounded." What the great Portuguese procousul would willingly have done with the body of Mahomet four centuries ago, Lord Kitchener appears to have actually done with the body of the Mahdi. What was deemed legitimate when the *anto-da-fe* was an authorised institution seems a little out of place at the close of the Nineteenth Century.

IT having been proposed and practically decided to transfer part of the Imperial Institute to the University of London, Sir Muncherji Bhownuggree on 21st March asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention to include in the transfer the portions of the Institute that have been hitherto devoted to the purpose for which the Government of India had granted money, and also such other parts of the Institute as had been built with donations received from the Native Princes of India. The member for Bethnal Green also inquired whether measures were being adopted to reserve the portions in question for the special purposes for which they were originally intended or set apart. The reply of Lord George Hamilton to Sir M. M. Bhownuggree's question, as given in the *Times* of the following day, was so involved that it led to serious misapprehensions which it is desirable to correct. This can best be done by publishing, as we are authorised to do, the full text of the Memorandum on the subject, drawn up by Sir George Birdwood, on which Lord George Hamilton's statement was based:—"It has been arranged between the Secretary of State for India and Sir Frederick Abel, subject to the approval of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute and the other authorities concerned, that, in the event of the contemplated transfer of a part of the Imperial Institute to the University of London being carried out, the so-called "Indian Conference Room" will be surrendered to the University; but all the other portions of the Imperial Institute heretofore devoted to Indian purposes, for some of which money grants were especially received from India, will be reserved for the Indian purposes for which they were originally set apart, namely, the Indian Section Exhibition Galleries, and Pavilion, the Trade Samples Store Room, the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall, and the Avebai Bhownuggree Corridor. To make up for the transfer of the so-called "Indian Conference Room" to the London University, it is proposed to reserve in future for Indian uses the smaller Conference Room, and all other rooms, passages, stairways, landings, corridors, &c., included within the semi-detached building, containing the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall, and to give this Indian block of buildings, which is placed in the extreme east of the Imperial Institute, a separate entrance through the present entrance to the Avebai Bhownuggree Corridor, and the Indian Section Exhibition Galleries. The proposed arrangements are fully approved by the Committee of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute." Thus the rightful claim of India to the continued use of parts of the building of the Imperial Institute erected with Indian contributions is authoritatively recognised. India, of course, claims no right of ownership in the Imperial Institute other than that of exclusively contributing for public use those portions of the Institute for the maintenance of which she provides—that is, the Exhibition Galleries and Store Room. In respect to the administration of the contributions made through the Indian Governments to the Imperial Institute, the Secretary of State has moral obligations. But he has no *locus standi* with reference to private contributions. When these considerations are kept in view, it will be recognised that the proposed arrangement notified by Lord George Hamilton, while conferring no new privileges on India in connection with the Imperial Institute, will, if finally agreed to by all the parties concerned in it, considerably strengthen the position of India in the Institute. Lord George Hamilton is to be congratutated on the promptitude and heartiness which he displayed in securing the recognition of the legitimate interest of India and the Indian contribution generally in the future of the Institute. This recognition is the more valuable, seeing that in the opinion of those most competent to judge the *status* of the Institute will be immensely enhanced by its connection with the University of London.

MYSORE State has just published an official document of between six and seven hundred pages, purporting to be an Administration Report for the years 1891-92 to 1894-95. It is not easy to recognise the utility of this work, whose contents are already out of date. We would suggest the timely publication of annual volumes rather than gigantic issues which deal with comparatively remote periods. The demise of his Highness the Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and the installation of Maharaja Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, events of ancient history, are now officially recorded for the first time, and we are placed in possession of the text of the rules laid down for the conduct of business during the minority of the new raja. Had this information been published four years ago it would have been interesting. To-day its value is unappreciable Fortunately we know that Mysore is well governed, that it has representative assemblies, ideal bodies which are of great assistance in the disposal of State as well as Municipal matters. More interest than is ordinarily the case is taken in the working of these bodies, and the attendance of members at their meetings puts to the blush that of members of municipal bodies in British territory. Even in the early days of the Regency many reforms and improvements were introduced, and these are duly chronicled, and by this time we know how well they have worked. But for this information we are not indebted to the Administration report. Doubtless it is an exhaustive and carefully prepared work, the compilation of which has involved no small labour. But of what use is it to publish in April, 1899, what deals with a period ending March 31, 1895?

THE House of Lords have decided that the reserved enclosure at Kempton Park and other race-courses is not a "place." This spot at Kempton Park is about a quarter of an acre in size, it is railed in, and one pays for admission. In this enclosure about 150 bookmakers carry on their business. The question at issue was whether such betting was illegal within the meaning of the Bettinghouses Act of 1853. This statute penalises the use of any house, office, room, or other "place" for betting purposes, and it is on the scope and definition to be assigned to the term "place" that the long litigation of *Powell* v. *Kempton Park Race-course Company* has turned. The issue was first before the Courts in the case of Hawke v. Dunn, when it was held that an enclosure was a "place" within the meaning of the Act. By this decision betting was illegal, and unfortunately there was some difficulty in an appeal against this verdict. But legal ingenuity is seldom permanently baffled, and a solution of the difficulty was in due time discovered. A shareholder in the Kempton Park Company sued for an injunction to prevent the race-course from being used in a manner which had been decided to be illegal. A formal judgment was given in favour of the shareholder, and the case went up to the House of Lords. The Court of Appeal set aside the decision in Hawke v. Dunn, and the highest tribunal in the land has confirmed this opinion by a large majority. By this decision the apparent extinction of the bookmaking race has been averted, and pencillers can ply their calling within the limits of the enclosure, none daring to make them afraid.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on March 24, says:—"The Committee of the Athenæum Club elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of Rule II. of the Club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services":—Mr. John Newport Langley, M.A., D.Sc. F.R.S., University Lecturer on Histology, Cambridge; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office; and Mr. Wilfrid Ward, author of the Life of Cardinal Wiseman." Sir W. Lee-Warner's election came off triumphantly at the Athenæum last week. Sir William has gained golden opinions in every direction in London Society. He is recognised as a man not only of rare administrative ability and rich and varied experience in India, but of the highest type of English character; and it is felt that if he lives, high office is before him—not necessarily in India, but it is hoped under the Home Government.

HIS Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompained by Captain Young, Aaide-de-Camp left, last night, from the Byculla station, for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar. The departure was private. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise, to-day, announcing the departure. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, preceded his Excellency by the midday train.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Shannon were Lady Collen, wife of the Military member of the Viceregal Council, and Mrs. Fen, wife of the Surgeon to his Excellency Lord Curzon, Lady Collen accompanied by her husband, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, left Bombay for Simla on Saturday night, by the Jubulpore mail.

CAPTAIN BUCKLE, R. A., is appointed Instructor in Gunnery at Aden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE, on return from leave goes to Jodhpore, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

THREE new cases of plague and five deaths are reported from the village of Lodhipur: also a fresh case at Garchah.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON, who has been granted six months' special leave, will, it is understood, retire at the end of that period.

THE wing of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Mian Mir will proceed by rail to Ferozepore on relief by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, instead of by route march as previously arranged.

THE case against the two Hpoongyis and a Burman for conspiring to wage war against the Queen has been concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty against the accused. They were acquitted and discharged.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUIR, now Political Officer with the ex-Amir, officiates as Resident in Nepal, Vice Colonel Wylie, who goes to Baluchistan as Agent to the Governor-General, replacing Mr. Barnes, who shortly officiates as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

CAPTAIN A. D. CREAGH, 21st Bombay Infantry, has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary, District Revolver Club vice Captain Hicks, Shropshire Light Infantry. The quarterly meeting of the Club will be held in the District Staff Office, Town Hall, on Wednesday.

MR. GOODFELLOW, Agent to the Burmah Railways, proceeds to England this month. Mr. Johns, Auditor of the Railway, will act as Agent during his absence. The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has arrived from Calcutta and taken over charge of the Final Commissionership from Mr. David Norton.

WITH reference to the story of the insubordinate Artillerymen at Trincomalee, to which reference was recently made in these columns, Lieutenant-Colonel Fanshawe, R.A., has informed a Colombo paper that there had been some trouble at Trincomalee owing to the canteen regulations, but that these had been set right by H. E. Major-General Hobson.

A TRIAL line is to be constructed from Henzada to Letpadan in connection with the Bassein-Henzada Railway. An Assistant Engineer has been detailed for this duty, with an efficient staff of surveyors. As soon as plans are submitted it is thought that the Government of India will accord their sanction to the construction of the branch, and probably the work will commence next cold season.

LORD CURZON has lost no time in expressing his views on "the Simla exodus." Speaking to the Simla Municipality, who presented him with the inevitable address on his arrival on Thursday, the Viceroy vigorously defended the migration to the hills both of the head of the Government and of the public offices. His Excellency declared that the migration was absolutely essential, if the work of the Government was to be efficiently carried on, and said that he followed in the footsteps of his predecessors in this matter without the slightest hesitation. Altogether a most pointed and effective, and not untimely deliverance.

BY the Messageries Steamer Caledonien sailing tomorrow, Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Chenoy, well known to Hyderabad visitors as Private Secretary to the late Sir Asman Jah, proceeds to Marseilles. Mr. Dossabhoy, who takes an active share in the management of the great estates left by the late Nawab, expects to be absent from the Deccan for some months. His last visit to Europe was in the Jubilee year, 1887, when he accompanied Sir Asman Jah, who represented the Nizam. He has many friends in London and elsewhere, amongst whom he is very popular and who will be glad to see him again.

THE inmates of the dharmsala at Amritsar where the case of plague appeared are still under observation at the serai, some three miles outside the city, to which the patient was removed. The dharmsala and the adjoining houses have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated and the roofs removed and a police guard has been placed on duty over that particular quarter. So far no fresh cases have occurred, and it is hoped that the scourge has been stamped out. The Municipality is doing all in its power to guard against any further outbreak, and is taking all necessary precautions for the protection of the town.

IN reference to Sir Antony MacDonnell's remarks on the approach of the plague towards the N.-W. Provinces, writes the "Pioneer," we understand that so far the only suspicious case has occurred at Mau, where a man who had arrived from Ghazipur on March 20th and was believed to have come from Patna, died on March 31st. The Civil Surgeon held a "post-mortem" but the glandular swellings which ordinarily are a marked feature of the disease, were not present, and the death is not believed to have been due to plague. As a precautionary measure, however, a block of houses was cleared and the residents were segregated.

ON the subject of the plague Sir Antony Macdonnel has made a statement of policy which must be regared as in the nature of a compromise—a compromise between popular sentiment on the one hand and official theory on the other. It was to the effect—we shall have another opportunity of reproducing His Honour's exact words—that while segregation of plague patients and their associates and the evacuation of infected areas are indispensable methods of dealing with small local outbreaks, which the Government will not hesitate to strictly enforce in the early stage of an epidemic, they are not measures to be blindly persisted in after they have proved ineffective and have failed to keep the disease within small bounds, and must be dropped as soon as it appears they are likely to produce a greater evil than the evil of plague itself. A censorious critic might suggest that such a compromise is akin to the opportunism of which the lamented W. E. Gladstone gave so many examples in his management of Irish affairs: the opportunism which waited to determine the wisdom of a particular course until the pursuit of its opposite produced a crop of trouble. But we hope we may take it that the Lieutenant-Governor's position means no more than that in the early stages of an epidemic it has been found possible to carry segregation and evacuation to an extent which at other times, if the plague once gets a hold in large towns, is only practicable at the cost of an irritation and even active hostility which constitute altogether too dear a price to pay.

IT is announced that with her Majesty's customary thoughtfulness the Queen telegraphed instructions to Colonel Collins, C.B., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Keeley as her Majesty's representative, and to place a wreath on the coffin "from the Queen." The message, unfortunately, did not reach Colonel Collins, who was abroad, until after the lamented lady was buried. But the gracious intention will be keenly appreciated by the members of the family.

LIEUT.-COL. J.J. ANDERSON, V.D., one of the original Volunteers of 1854, has just retired from the 1st Surrey Rifles after forty years' service, during the last nine years as second in command. At the Hotel Cecil, Col. Ernest Villiers, commandant of the Corps on behalf of the officers, presented to Col. Anderson a silver tea and coffee service, with a bracelet for Mrs. Anderson, in recognition of his service to the battalion through so many years.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR LESLIE RUNDLE, commanding the South-Eastern District, has presented to the Gordon Boys' Orphange, at Dover, one of the Mahdist flags that were captured at Khartoum, and some of the camel sticks used in the battle. The General, who was accompanied by Lady Rundle on the occasion of the visit, addressed encouraging words to the lads on Gordon and his life work. Some of the old boys of the Orphanage took part in the battles of Atbara and Omdurman.

BEFORE a crowded gathering of the members of the Japan Society on March 22, Mr. W. Harding Smith read a learned paper on the Cha-no-yu, or tea ceremonial, in Japan. The lecturer admitted that he had never been fortunate enough to witness one of these curious observances, which doubtless arose in religious significance, and which he defined as a kind of blending of tea, poetry, and Buddhism. The rules were first drawn up in the fifteenth century, and an interesting exhibit shown was a Kakemono by the artist of this period, Shuko, who was also a great tea expert. Among the regulations to guide these convivial parties was one which bade the guests come with clean hands, faces, and hearts, while another strictly prohibited the discussion of any scandal. The utmost simplicity as to utensils and decorations was enjoined, and those taking part in the ceremonial were told to cultivate a mental state of purity, peacefulness, reverence, and abstraction.

MR. DAVID DEVANT, before he became the Chief Priest at the Egyptian Hall, was once giving one of his popular entertainments at a small town in the Midlands. By way of working his audience up gently towards his more ambitious tricks, Mr. Devant showed them that he could instantaneously change a halfpenny into a sovereign. Having selected a yokel who looked promisingly simple, the wizard placed a halfpenny on his outstretched palm. Then pressing the man's fingers together, he murmured his cabalistic formula, and bade the simple rustic look at his coin. "Aye, it's a sovereign, sure enough!" exclaimed the latter. "Now close your hand again, and I'll charge it back to a halfpenny!" said the smiling conjurer. But that trick failed to be as successful as usual, for the rustic preferred to keep his sovereign. "No, thenk yo, aw'll tak it as it is," he grinned, and before the flabbergasted conjurer could attempt to stop him he walked off to show his

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

General Roget, in his examination by the Court of Cassation, being questioned regarding Dreyfus' motives for treachery, declared that the accused was embittered by receiving bad certificates when he left the military school, and moreover had gambled and spent large sums on women.

APRIL 8.

The "Figaro," in a further account of the Dreyfus proceedings, says that Major Hartmann, of the Artillery, deposed that the innovations mentioned in the *bordereau* were accessible to all officers long antecedent to the year 1894, and he was convinced that no Artillery officer wrote the *bordereau*.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

APRIL 9.

The "Observer" says that Major Esterhazy has averred that he wrote the "bordereau" by Sandherr's order.

Continuing the disclosures of the proceedings before the criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, the the Paris "Figaro" reports that General Mercier refused to refer to the communication of the secret documents produced at the court martial on Dreyfus, saying that the revision enquiry was confined to the Henry forgery and to the evidence of the handwriting experts.

General Billot being asked why he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, merely affirmed the *chose jugee*.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

GERMAN FORCE AT ICHAU.

APRIL 7.

The German expedition has returned to Kiaochau, after burning the villages of the aggressive Chinese.

A German force still occupies Ichau.

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

APRIL 8.

The results of the new County Council elections in Ireland leave Unionism unrepresented in Munster and Connaught, with scarcely any voice in the councils in Leinster, and has suffered severe ly in Ulster.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT ON THE SOUDAN.

DEVELOPMENTS MUST BE GRADUAL AND DELIBERATE.

Lord Cromer's report, which has been published, speaks hopefully of the prospects in the Soudan, but says that the work of development must be gradual and deliberate.

His Lordship says it is desirable to extend the railway beyond Khartoum to Abu Haraz, and ultimately to Ghedaref in preference to the railway to Suakin, which, however, will come sooner or later.

Lord Cromer dwells upon the important fact that the instructions in English have increased fourfold in Egypt of late years, while French instructions have decreased by a third.

ANTI-MISSIONARY OUTBREAK IN KOREA.

A French mission has been wrecked at Chunchory, Korea, and a priest kidnapped. It is not known whether the priest is alive.

Korean troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH TERRITORY AT HONGKONG.

Great Britain formally occupies the new territory adjoining Hongkong, known as the Kowloon extension, on 17th instant.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Reuter's Agency understands that the negociations between Russia and England have been extended to other questions besides those relating to China, with a view to the adjustment of present or contingent difficulties between the two countries.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

Advices from Apia state that Malietoa Tanu was crowned King of Samoa on 23rd March, in presence of the British and American representatives.

The Germans held aloof from the ceremony.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

England has beaten Scotland in the Association game by two goals to one.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Lieutenant Hale, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for famine duty in Ajmere.

THE QUETTA COMMAND.

Major-General Sir A. Hunter who succeeds Sir William Galbraith in a first-class District, next May, will command Quetta.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A party of the Kurrum Militia and the villagers were fired upon, yesterday morning, by a Chamkanni picket, above Shardarra, Upper Kurrum. The Militia replied, killing two and wounding one and capturing a snider. The Chamkannis apparently fired thinking they were going to be attacked.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolitan visits Simla about the beginning of October, preaching there two or three Sundays and holding Confirmation.

The Rev. Lefroy, Bishop-designate of Lahore, left India, yesterday, for home, and will return for consecration at Lahore on the 28th October,

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE VOLUNTEERS' LEAVE TAKING.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Officers of the three battalions of Calcutta Volunteer Rifles entertained Mr. Justice Jenkins, commandant of the Corps, at a farewell dinner, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, last night, prior to his departure for Bombay. Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, presided.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

ANTICIPATED SURPLUS.

The Budget estimate for 1899-1900 as passed by the Government of India accepts Rs. 34,37,000 as the opening balance, and contemplates receipts aggregating Rs. 4,64,69,000 and charges aggregating Rs. 4,79,08,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 19,37,000. The estimate includes a camp provision of fourteen lakhs under civil works, which is left to the local Government to distribute according to the necessities of the province. Eliminating a special assignment of seventeen lakhs made by the Government of India for 1898-99, the receipts in 1899-1900 are estimated better than the revised estimate of 1898-99 by Rs 3,91,000. The increase is under all principal heads of Revenue except forests, the increase under Customs being nominal owing to the inclusion of overtime and holiday fees, which formerly kept the outside accounts corresponding with increase on expenditure side on account of payment of these fees. On the expenditure side the total grant excluding special assignment of fourteen lakhs is Rs. 4,65,08,000 against Rs. 4,52,02,000, the Revised estimate for 1898-99. The increase is Rs. 13,06,000.

HONOUR TO A MILL MANAGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APIL 9.

The friends of Mr. Framji Bejonji Billimoria, the enterprising mill manager, who goes to Bombay, entertained him at a grand dinner, yesterday. Mr. K.N. Wadia, Government pleader, presided. The toast of the evening was ably given, and Mr. Billimoria responded in suitable terms. There are at present five mills in Ahmedabad conducted under the management of Mr. Billimoria.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer City of London arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady

2½ per cent. Consols 110 9-16

3 per cent. Rentes 102

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 1-8

Bar Silver 27 7-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. Wibmer, R. N. R., with English mails of the 24th March, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Adamson, Major, Mrs and 2 children
Armes, Lieut
Brainham, Mr
Burgess, Miss
Blake, Lieut
Chatterton, Mr
Collen, Lieut
Cowan, Lieut
Dovaton, Lieut
Edder, Lieut
Elliott, Lieut
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs
Fanshawe, Lieut
Fonstrangeway, Capt
Finlay, Mr
Glagow, Lieut
Grenan, Mr and Mrs
Grandon, Mr
Grievan, Mr
Hunt, Lieut
Haidane, Lieut
King, Miss
Kennedy, Lieut
Lane, Capt and Mrs
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs
Marinden, Lieut
McLeod, Lieut
Morley, Lieut
McLaughlin, Major
Murray, Miss
Moat, Lieut
Malcomtice, Lieut
McKanzie, Lieut
Norwood, Lieut
Penton, Lieut
Rigg, Lieut
Sankey, Lieut
Stratton, Lieut
Sancred, Lieut
Stewart, Lieut
Stewart, Miss
Shea, Lieut
Taylor, Mr
Tomkins, Mr
Wakefield, Lieut
Willis, Lieut

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Capt
Agnew, Mrs
Allen, Mr
Alexandria, Miss
Buttas, Col
Chemlinsha, Mr and Mrs
Collen, Lady
Davey, Mr and Miss
Fenn, Mrs and child
Fleury, Capt
Goodwin, Lieut
Harrington, Mr
Hammick, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Capt
Lee, Mrs
Luck, Mr and Mrs
Lindsay, Mr
Lightfoot, Mr
Montgomerie, Mr and Mrs
Marriott, Capt
Mcconochy, Major
Soady, Capt
Sykes, Mr
Smith, Capt
Tringham, Mr
Tod, Mr
Vicken, Lieut
Wilkins, Miss
Yate, Col and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Blucher, Von Mr — Douglas, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Cochran, Mr R — Hustor, Mr J

FROM PORT SAID.

Elliott, Col — Fonstrangeways, Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Barthold, Mr — Stevens, Mr and Mrs

ARRIVAL OF FREIGHT-SHIP BORNEO.

THE Freight-ship Borneo, Captain Symes, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from London, which port she left on the 16th March, with the surplus troops, consisting of 28 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 2 warrant officers, 150 men rank and file, 11 women, and 15 children. After disembarking the above troops, the Borneo weighed anchor and proceeded to Calcutta. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col J C Young, 2nd R Sussex Regt
Major E Butt, R A M C
Major J S Davidson, R A M C
Lieut J E Cairns, R H A
2nd Lieut G B W Smith Reuse, 1st R Warwick
2nd Lieut W B Roberts, Unattached List
2nd Lieut P B Hall, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G H Newcombe, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A F Mackenzie, Unattached List
2nd Lieut T G J Torie, Unattached List
2nd Lieut E A Hewlett, Unattached List
2nd Lieut D W McPherson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut P S Stoney, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H B Robinson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L O L Bayley, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G M Glynton, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H R Bruce, Unattached List
2nd Lieut F H Lampan, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G A G P Meadows, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H G Wilmer, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A F Stewart, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H Lowis, Unattached List
2nd Lieut E R C Wyatt, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W G H Spry, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A B Skinner, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C E M Mayne, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W L W Passy, Unattached List
Vety Lieut J A B McGowan, A V D

ANOTHER DACOIT CAPTURED.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

ANOTHER notorious dacoit has been arrested in the Agra district while trying to pass through to his old haunts in the Dholepore State. This man, named Ghee Ram, was the leader of a formidable gang of dacoits, who were hunted down last year, but he slipped through, and has been wandering about since November last, carefully avoiding places where he would be likely to come across the police. While going alone a village road like any ordinary wayfarer, he was recognised by a chowkidar, who gave chase and, with the help of some villagers who very opportunely appeared on the scene, captured the outlaw. Ghee Ram when brought to bay, fought desperately, but was overpowered by force of numbers and only yielded after he had been knocked down with *lathi* blows. Had this man succeeded in getting back to his headquarters, the Chambal ravines, he would in all probability have speedily got together another formidable marauding gang to make a foray into British territory.

DURING the afternoon of March 20, while her Majesty was out driving at Nice, there occurred an incident which illustrates the profound sympathy the Queen has with the suffering and sorrowing. The royal carriage, while proceeding along a country road, overtook a peasant's funeral, the people walking behind and the priest in front. It was impossible to drive on or return, and the mourners made way for the Queen's outriders. Her Majesty, however, ordered them to fall in behind the cortege, and for a quarter of an hour followed in the wake of the funeral at a walking pace. Then, when the procession turned and crossed a bridge, the royal equipage proceeded on its way. It is not the first time that such an incident has happened, so that one need not wonder at the Queen's popularity in the south of France.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE FINAL MEETING.

ON Saturday the final of the extra race meetings took place at Mahaluxmi, when there was a fair attendance. Seven events were down for decision, the Mixed Stakes having three competitors down in the book. Lady Yetman was amongst the names, and she frightened off all opposition, being allowed a walk over. From the Civil Service Cup to a Rs. 200 race is rather a far cry, but on the principle that little fish are sweet, I suppose her owner is satisfied. The Beginners' Plate brought out a field of six, the most fancied candidates being Nimrod, Samnite and Hakum. Samnite looked very well in the paddock, but ran badly throughout. Nimrod held the lead till the straight, when he swerved somewhat under the whip, but if this had not happened, Hakum would have won, though not by a length. The April Stakes again introduced Aristocrat, one of Mr. Lyndon's new purchases. He got badly away, and at the bend had to come right round his horses. He answered gamely to Mahomed's efforts, and won in clever style by a length, at last stemming the tide of ill-luck which has recently befallen the stable. Anaiza was entered for the Farewell Stakes and the Selling Race, and he started for the former at the remunerative odds of 4 to 1. I mentioned him as certain to win on Saturday, and he ran away with the race. The Final Plate fell to Clarice, which mare was tipped in my anticipations on Saturday. She led from the start to the finish and won in hollow style, The Wreck, which was somewhat fancied in certain quarters, being nowhere. The Consolation Stakes brought out four runners, of whom the most fancied was Rubdan. There was a fair amount of money for Kaparthala, his backers remembering that after winning a selling race he ran Rubdan to within two lengths at a mile, having 4 lbs. the worst of the weights. Here he was meeting Rubdan on 11 lbs. better terms, and on book form was distinctly dangerous. He made a hot pace from the start, and was never headed, his opponents being galloped to a standstill. The last event was a Selling Race, for which Legacy started at 2 to 1 on. Dacca, from the same stable, was also entered, and not a few thought the latter was the pea. As events proved, this turned out to be correct, though Dacca lost by a neck to Moonlight, who was backed with a rush as the horses went down to the post.

TROTANDOT.

The Mixed Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For all Arab and C.B. Galloways 14 hands and under, and maidens of other classes 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—½ mile.

Mr J B's Lady Yetman ..... w. o.

The Beginners' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August, 1893. W. A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180 : once, 7lbs ; oftener, 14s. Allowance—Galloways, 7lbs. Horses which have not started for a race value Rs. 180 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Hakum, 13st 3 5-4lbs ..... Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's Nimrod, 13st 3 1-2lbs ..... G B Mahomed 2
Mr S. W'g Sunjer, 9st 3lbs ..... Jakoo 3
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's Samnite, 9st 8lbs ..... Nana 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Khaboor, 9st 1lb ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Makee bin Ebrahim's Zonas, 8st 10lbs ... Greenhalgh 0

Betting : Evens on Nimrod, 2 to 1 against Samnite, 3 to 1 Hakum, 8 to 1 Singer, 10 to 1 others.

Nimrod led to the bend, with Hakum and Samnite second and third. In the straight Hakum challenged, and with Nimrod swerving, the former won by a length, Sunjer was third beaten off by half a length and Khaboor fourth, Samnite fifth and Zonas last. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

The April Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1893, and which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or upwards. 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Galloways which have run second or third in any race, 3lbs. Allowance—Galloways which have never started, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's Aristocrat 13—1 3-4 8st 2lbs....G B Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Fresh 13—2 7st 11lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Syed Rashid's Vaher Mahomed 13—2 3-4 9st ... Nana 3
Mr Jackson's Clipper 13-1 7st 4lbs ..... Greenhalgh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Brilliant 13 3 9st ..... Ebrahim 0
Mr Abdool Wahab Cushram's Kalder 13 2, 5 7st 11lbs ..... Saleh 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Aristocrat, 2 to 1 Brilliant, 1 to 4 others. 0

Clipper and Fresh got away first, with Vaher Mahomed and Brilliant next, Aristocrat and Kalder bringing up the rear. Clipper dropped out after traversing five furlongs, and the race seemed at the mercy of Fresh. However, Mahomed got Aristocrat round his horses and came along with a wet sail in the straight, cleverly winning a grand race by a neck. Vaher Mahomed was third, a length off Fresh, with Brilliant fourth. Time—1 min. 12 1-2 secs.

The Farewell Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For all Arab and C.B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's Anaiza, 13-2, 7st 2lbs....Heeroo 1
Mr D D'a Phelwan, 13—2 3-4, 8st 6lbs ....G B Mahomed 2
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's Nobleman 13-1 9st 4lbs. Greenhalgh 3
Mr P Fisher's Governor, 9st 11b ..... Johnson 0
Mr A M Bushari's Liverpool, 13-3, 8st 9lbs..... Ebrahim 0

Betting ; 2 to 1 on Nobleman, 3 to 1 Phelwan, 4 to Anaiza, 5 to 1 Liverpool and Governor.

Anaiza, attended by Liverpool, made the running, Governor, Phelwan and Nobleman being last ; at the three-furlong post Liverpool refused to gallop and Nobleman and Phelwan drew up. They could make no impression of Anaiza, who won comfortably by a length, half a length separating Phelwan and Nobleman. Governor was fourth and Liverpool last. Time—1 min. 38 secs.

The Final Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For all horses. Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A M's Clarice, 8st 10lbs..... G B Mahomed 1
Mr James's Dakin, 7st ..... Heeroo 2
Mr H Hunter's Neilgow, 7st 8lbs ..... Greenhalgh 3
H H Aga Khan & Aga S Shah's The Wreck, 9st 6lbs ..... Ebrahim 0
Mr J B's Homer by aged Cranbrook-Ringdove, 7st 5lbs. Native..... 0

Batting ; 6 to 4 on Clarice, 2 to 1 against the Wreck, 4 to 1 Neilgow, 8 to 1 Dakin, and 10 to 1 Homer.

The lot were despatched to a good start Clarice making the running, being closely attended by The Wreck and Dakin. Clarice came into the straight by herself, and won with ease by two lengths ; Dakin was second, and Neilgow one length off third with The Wreck fourth and Homer last. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

The Consolation Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses. Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Farmer's Kaparthala, 7st 4lbs..... Nana 1
Mr Lyndon's Valma, aged, 7st 9lbs..... Jakoo 2
H H Aga Khan's Helios 14-0, 8st 3lbs ..... Ebrahim 3
Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's Rubdan 13—3 1-2, 7st 11lbs..... Hearoo 0

Betting ; 2 to 1 on Rubdan, 4 to 1 against Kaparthala, 5 to 1 Helios, 6 to 1 Valma.

Kaparthala jumped off with the lead with Rubdan close up behind. At the bend Rubdan was beaten, and Kaparthala got home the easiest of winners by six lengths ; three quarters of a length between Valma and Helios. Time—1 min. 53 3-4 secs.

Selling Race—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.Bs. 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 180 since 30th April, 1893, and all Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st August, 1893. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600 ; Galloways landed since 1st August, 1893, allowed 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Captain Purvi's Moonlight, 13-2, 7st 10lbs..... Ebrahim 1
Mr Farmer's Dacca, 13—1 1-2, 7st 13lbs..... Native 2
Mr B A Davur's Mizbah, 12—1-4, 8st 3lbs..... Nana 3
Mr Essa A Wahad's Krishna, 14 0, 8st 9lbs..... Johnson 0
Mr Farmer's Legacy, 13—3 1-8, 8st 8lbs..... Greenhalgh 0

Betting, 2 to 1 on Legacy, 3 to 1 against Krishna, 4 to 1 Moonlight, 6 to 1 Dacca, 8 to 1 others.

Legacy was prominent at the start, but Moonlight, Dacca and Mizban drew out clear. Ebrahim's mount was challenged in the straight, but superior jockeyship told and Moonlight got home by a neck ; a length and a half off was Mizban third.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cp.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
			H M S	H M S
Chita	3	Mr E Comber	6 9 24	2 21 24
Turquoise		Sor Mr E S Luard	6 14 36	2 29 36
Kismet	9	Mr W P Symonds	6 29 12	2 35 12
Melody	9	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 31 48	2 37 48
Stella		Sor Col H W Boyd, I M S.	6 32 50	2 47 50
Mannikin	19	Officers, R A	Did not finish.	

Course No. 1—1st prize won by Chita, 2nd prize won by Turquoise and 3rd prize won by Kismet.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE FOR Mrs. E. H. HOPKIN'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	Sailed by.	Time of Arrival.
		H M S
Mog	Officers, R A	5 45 20
Tomtit	Mr E H Byrne	5 55 30
Coralie	Mr E C Richards	5 57 24
Teal	Mr G T W Olver	6 3 40
Midget	Mr W Murray	6 7 39
Mand	Mr C R Brandon	Did not finish.
Cygnet		Did not start.

Course No. 1—Cup won by Mog, 2nd prize won by Tomtit and 3rd prize won by Coralie.

CRIME IN PESHAWAR.

A GOOD FRIDAY SKETCH.

"No, Jack won't let me drive into the city now," said Mrs. Smith, as she poured out the tea. "It's getting too dangerous."

Nobody replied, and the incautious subaltern whose well meaning inquiry as to whether Mrs. Smith had or had not bought the "phulkari," had elicited the foregoing remark, sat back with the conscious look of one who has unintentionally introduced a forbidden subject. For men in Peshawar have given up talking about the murders before other people's women folk, the state of affairs having become too serious.

After tea, however, when the memsahebs had gone to look at the the last baby, and Brown and the Major had lighted their cheroots, along with the others in the verandah, the talk turned to what everyone had been thinking of.

It was not only that the Colonel of the Hampshire Regiment had been murdered on the polo ground, though that was bad enough. But each man, there that afternoon, had seen something for himself. Barely three mornings before a native woman had been found, within a stone's throw of the club itself, with throat cut from ear to ear and all her jewels missing ; while in the bazaar, the previous week, a saheb going down the road had heard a scuffle behind him and turned to see a long Pathan knife plunged into a man's breast in broad daylight. That it was the city *budmash* that was responsible, everyone was agreed. Peshawar is badly lighted, and the police, four-fifths of whom are Mahomedans, are manifestly unable to put down lawlessness. There is also something of fanaticism besides, especially where the murder of Europeans and attacks upon sentries are concerned. At the same time, while a stray Mullah may be to blame, Mahomedan gentlemen and Pathan chiefs are not only against the perpetration of these outrages, but regard them with abhorrence, though their sentiments in the matter have sometimes been slower than they might have been to translate themselves into action on the side of order.

"The bazaars must be disarmed," the Major was saying, as he lighted a cheroot, and his hearers waited for him to go on to something that had become less of a truism. The thing was so simple, requiring only the firm hand that every European in Peshawar would be delighted to lend, that no one could understand why it had not long since been done. It has been accomplished successfully in Quetta, and would be no more difficult in Peshawar, where the walls and city gates would make the operation the simplest in the world.

This was what Brown heard at tea. A little later he strolled out behind the house, still in the very heart of cantonments, to the overhanging tree on the polo ground, where Colonel Le Marchant had fallen with a bullet in the back, and past the gateway of the engineering store shed close by, where the officers of the murdered Colonel's regiment had with difficulty rescued the assassin from the hands of the Tommies who had marked him as he bolted from the tree, whence the shot came, and had overtaken him in his flight. The man had since been hanged, and undoubtedly deserved it, though some there be who say that although he was of the murderer's party, and countenanced the deed, it was another hand that held the pistol.

A hundred yards beyond this gate begins the Sudder Bazaar, a little collection of native shops that supply necessaries of life to cantonments. Here, as Brown went through, everything was quiet, the usual three Tommies walking down the street and the natives going about their business. On the way Brown stopped at a "Poshteen" seller's shop, and delayed, further on to despatch a message at the telegraph office, so that it may have been half-an-hour before he reached the hotel. Five minutes later, as he was dressing for dinner, he heard a voice in the verandah which said, "Another murder in the Sudder Bazaar."

And at dinner, afterwards, it came out how one of the three Tommies he had seen had been rushed as he stood bargaining at a cloth seller's shop and had been killed on the spot by a big smoothbore pistol fired at close quarters into his throat.

That the murderer had been caught and that a Mahomedan sweetmeat seller had been the one to hold him, was about all that was known besides, except that the murderer was a Zakka Khel who had lived all his life in the city, and was a well known bad character there. The colonel of the regiment hardly cold in his grave from the assassin's shot, and now a man wearing the same uniform as the Tommies whose evidence had hanged his murderer, shot down in similar fashion. And men grew stern in discussing it, and there was a question of what would be done to prevent the privates from taking vengeance into their own hands, and raiding the bazaars in reprisal. And again the query, "Why in the name of common sense are we not allowed to disarm this riffraff ?"

The same night Brown drove through the silent streets to catch the midnight train at the railway station. On the platform was a respectable old Mahomedan, who came from where the murder had been committed, and whose neighbour was the sweetmeat seller who had risked his life to stop the assassin. The glow of pride was noticeable with which the old fellow told how the man he knew had collared the murderer and borne him to the ground before he could strike home with the knife he had drawn after throwing away the empty pistol. And how as they struggled another had come up—a poor mule driver—and caught the wrist of the hand that held the still unblooded blade.

The city was silent, so Brown concluded, the Hampshires had been too well in hand to break out of barracks. There was a tension, however, in the air that bodes ill for the city's peace if the authorities are not seen to be taking more radical measures than have yet been employed to root out the canker.

The above is no fanciful picture. It is what actually happened no longer ago than Good Friday in the year of grace 1899.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

THE P. & O. Company's mail steamer Carthage, which left our harbour, on Saturday afternoon, for Europe, carried on board several distinguished officials, amongst them being Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, and late Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government ; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay ; Sir H. Tichborne ; Mr. A. Shuttleworth, the retiring Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, Bombay ; Mr. H. Bicknell, solicitor ; Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Owen, I. M. S. ; Brigadier-General Spragge, Inspector-General of Royal Artillery, Bombay Command ; Mr. C. J. Hallifax, Secretary to the Plague Commission ; Colonel W. Rainsford, R. A. M. C., and others.

A large number of European and Native gentlemen of several communities residing in Bombay had assembled at the Ballard Pier to bid good-bye to Sir Andrew Wingate. Almost all the natives who had congregated under the pavilion had in their hands baskets containing floral wreaths and bouquets. Amongst those present were : Mr. F. A. Woodburn, I.C.S. ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner ; Professor O. V. Muller ; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S. Deputy Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Ryan, of the Forest Department ; Mr. Moore ; Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali ; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha ; Sirdar Oomer Jamal ; Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz ; Sulleman Abdul Vahed ; Abdul Hossein Adamji Peerbhoy ; Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash ; Framji Furdoonji Colah ; Mir Aun Ali ; Hussain Ali Moola Hakimji ; Rustim Pestonji Taleyarkhan ; Sirdar Nooranee, head of the Julai Mahomedans, and others. A quarter of an hour after Sir Andrew Wingate, in company of Mr. Woodburn, drove to the Ballard Pier, where on alighting he was very cordially received by those present. The floral presentations were very numerous and entirely concealed the neck and face of the recipient. After shaking hands and wishing good-bye to all, Sir Andrew stepped into the P. and O. Co.'s steam launch and proceeded on board the steamer.

ACCORDING to the St Petersburg correspondent of the "Politische Correspondenz" the Czar, at an audience granted the other day to Sir Charles Scott, the British Ambassador, expressed a hope that it will be possible for Russia and England to come to an understanding on all Chinese questions in a way that will secure the interests of both Powers in Eastern Asia.

A VISIT TO THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

WHILE plague worked havoc in the city, the Maratha Hospital was generally recognised by the Government and the plague authorities as admirably organised and exceptionally useful. After a visit one cannot but be favourably impressed by its management. Designed and erected under the prudent guidance of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, on the happy initiative of Sir James Campbell, this institution is situated on the Connaught Road, and its position and the air of comfort of its various wards and its beautifully laid out garden render it pleasing and picturesque to behold. The mode in which these groups of buildings are constructed has taught us that with care and proper supervision even temporary huts could be made strong, healthy, and durable. The necessity of opening an institution of this kind was manifest to Sir James Campbell, who about the end of 1897 was afraid that the work-people might leave the city through sheer fright, as was the case at the time of the first outbreak. He was convinced that on the labourers, cart-men, and mill-hands the industries and commerce of Bombay depend. Sir James and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali set to work, and applied to Sir Dinshaw Petit, the prince of philanthropists, for a site. He not only gave one, but gave a most handsome donation and promised his support to the movement, which he considered would greatly assist the city. Sir George Cotton contributed generously, and recommended the projected institution to the favourable consideration of the different mill-owners. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali called upon the different leaders of the Mahratta community to constitute themselves into a committee and popularise the movement amongst the backward classes, as in those days there existed a strong aversion to going to hospitals. A meeting of the Marathas was convened at which he presided and headed the subscription list by putting rupees one hundred in his own name. This gave an incentive to others to subscribe. Soon the poor people saw that there was a hospital for them, with a nice garden entirely under the management of members of their own community. What pleased them most was the privilege extended to the relations of the patients to remain. This was a novel departure in plague administration. The patients could also resort to any treatment they liked ; they could have the duly qualified doctor or the inevitable vaid, or even if this did not satisfy them, they could have the treatment of their own medical attendants. At about this time lady nurses were more largely available than before, which improved the inner administration of the hospital by making it more efficient and attractive. Sir James Campbell, Mr. Snow, whose disinterested labours will long be remembered, and Dr. J. P. Barry took the liveliest interest in the welfare of the hospital, which they never failed to visit daily. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali was most assiduous in his work of collecting subscriptions, carrying on the work of construction, and directing all sorts of operations there. He not only designed, but supervised the building of structures and took no little pains to make the institution popular as well as useful. The structures being put up by well selected Mahratha workmen and the materials being bought by himself, they did not cost half they otherwise would. The people went voluntarily to the hospitals which they themselves had built according to their requirements. His Excellency quite appropriately styled him the backbone of the institution which has contributed so largely to the preservation of the various industries of this city. The working classes were not panic-stricken in 1898 to the extent they were during the first outbreak. Dr. Wilkins since the commencement of his connection with the institution took the deepest interest in its maintenance and welfare, and he is most assiduous in visiting it at least once a day. Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. J. H. Du Boulay approve of it, and visit it whenever they can snatch a few moments to devote to the service of this deserving institution.

One very important observation fell from the lips of his Excellency the Governor, that it would be desirable if the hospital could be made permanent for the benefit of the Marathas—which term comprises all Hindus hailing from Mahrashtra. Hindus of the lowest caste are not admitted, and this we have on the authority of the Honorary Secretary. It would be very gratifying indeed if some of the generous citizens of Bombay would respond to the appeal made, though informally, by his Excellency the Governor on behalf of the poor, independent, and industrious Maratha communities. Other denominations, jamats, and sects are more or less in a position to provide themselves with hospitals, but the Marathas, who are really the pivot on which the industrial machinery of this great city revolves, require help from outside for the endowment and maintenance of a hospital of this description. It would be impossible to prophesy with any degree of accuracy as to when this unwelcome visitation is likely to leave us or cease to be an epidemic. But to have a permanent epidemic hospital for the Marathas is a matter of urgent necessity. If the excellent suggestion thrown out by Lord Sandhurst is zealously taken up by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir George Cotton, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Bezonji Capadia, R. B. Karamsi Damji, and other supporters of the Maratha Hospital, a serious want will be supplied and the major portion of the working classes of Bombay will be provided with an institution which they have learned to like and in which they have great confidence. Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., has great sympathy for the poor labouring classes and humanity in general. He takes a genuine interest in this hospital, and has earned the blessings of the hundreds of people who are benefited by it. The suggestion of our sympathetic Governor will not have fallen on deaf ears, but when put into execution will confer a permanent blessing on the city and its suffering humanity. People now go to the hospital willingly. When poor labourers are discharged cured, they are provided with clothes and money by Mr. Ratansi Karamsi and Mr. Kalidas Jutha, who have generously contributed to the fund. When the history of the plague is written, the Maratha Hospital and its founder, Sirdar Abdul Ali, must occupy a prominent place in it. He has extended the right hand of fellowship to all classes of the Hindu community, and only a few days back he took the Colaba Hospital's work in hand. This hospital is also meant for labourers. Formerly it consisted of a couple of meagre sheds, but, thanks to his exertions, it can now boast of several good structures. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Muncherjee Bhicaji Contractor, the well known carting agent whose co-operation prevailed upon the men to go to hospitals for treatment, and who is an employer of large labour at Colaba, and other philanthropists have contributed to its success by subscribing to the fund.

IT is good news for a certain section of artists and art lovers—and, indeed, for the cause of art generally—that the International Art Society will not let the season come and go without holding another exhibition at Prince's Skating Club. Not even the most resolute of its enemies can stigmatise this class of art as belonging to the "genre ennuyant." It has come in for a little of the obloquy freely bestowed on the New English Art Club in the days when the doctrines of that society were new to the verge of being revolutionary. But things have changed since then. There has been an unconscious rapprochement. The Academy has given way a little ; the Club has tended at times to be a trifle dull. Ceasing to be militant to its early point of aggression, it has, in a way, lost its raison detre, and the International is ready to step into its place. This year we shall not have Mr. Whistler as President, or possibly much of his work as an attraction. But no man is absolutely indispensable, and the projectors of the scheme are sanguine of its success. One aim of this society deserves to be considered, even in high quarters. It sets great store on the matter of hanging, and has some consideration for the eyes of its public. The ordinary problem which a hanging committee considers itself called upon to solve, is to cover the wall space and so distribute the canvas as that certain favoured pictures shall be seen to most advantage. Both conditions have to be observed, and the result is generally headache, and perhaps even an increase in the income of oculists. The "International" understood how much more the half is than the whole, and also that the arrangement of a gallery is sometimes a picture in itself. The Academy is the ablest of our instructors, but it has something to learn from smaller shows.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

ALTHOUGH Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has not yet been able to initiate a debate in the House of Commons on the measure recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council imposing countervailing duties on imported bounty-fed sugar, he is continuing his opposition to Sir James Westland's Bill with prodigious energy and determination. In view of the constitutional issues which he maintains have arisen in consequence of the action of the Government of India—action that received beforehand the assent of her Majesty's Cabinet—he was hopeful that in spite of the Howard Vincent block the Speaker might be willing to allow a motion for the adjournment on Monday night

India against a foreign competition which he was pleased to call illegitimate." But bounty-fed products come to England as well as to India, and to be consistent the Government ought to establish countervailing duties here. "We cannot," the Daily News" insists, "have two fiscal systems for which Parliament is directly responsible." The self-governing colonies can of course do what seems best in their own eyes, but India stands upon a different footing. India is controlled from Downing-street, and the Secretary for India is answerable to the representatives of the people for the whole system of Indian taxation. The Liberal organ concludes its survey of the situation as follows :—"The whole question in all its bearings should be raised as soon as possible in the House of Commons. A motion for adjournment may serve as a protest. It cannot exhaust the subject." The Government are caught in a neat dilemma. Either these countervailing duties are wrong and should at once be repealed, or they are right and should be levied here. But if they are levied here, there must be retaliation all round, and a return to the dismal category of taxed imports, from which we were delivered by the financial genius of Sir Robert Peel." The "Westminster Gazette" describes Mr. Maclean's letter as "hot," but says there is light as well as heat, and argues that the sugar duty is not analogous to the excise levied n cotton goods manufactured in India, inasmuch as the cotton duties unlike the sugar duties were imposed for revenue purposes. The *St. James's Gazette* pronounces Mr. Maclean's arraignment of Lord George Hamilton as a singularly unconvincing document, while the "Pall Mall" rather cruelly remarks that Sir Howard Vincent's blocking notice should be withdrawn "if only to save Mr. Maclean from dying of concentrated disappointment."

MR. MACLEAN AND LORD CURZON.

In Wednesday's "Daily Chronicle" the Parliamentary representative of that journal—Mr. Harold Spender, I presume—transcribes his notes of a hurried animated interview he had with Mr. Maclean, on Tuesday afternoon, just as he was about to start for the Society of Arts to preside at an instructive lecture in the Foreign and Colonial Section of that institution by Mr. C. Rozenraad on "The Commercial development of Germany." In his letter of Sunday, Mr. Maclean was concerned with Lord George Hamilton's shortcomings as an Indian Minister. In his *Chronicle* interview he pours out the vials of his wrath on the head of Lord Curzon of Kedleston for his speech of March 20. "A more indiscreet speech was never uttered by a Viceroy of India," exclaimed Mr. Maclean. "It is worse than Lord Lytton. Hitherto I have said not a word in criticism of Lord Curzon. I thought that it would be ungenerous. I gave him a fair trial. But I said to a Minister a few weeks ago, 'It would be better if he did not talk so much.' And I have proved right. My prophecy is justified." In some of the Viceroy's remarks Mr. Maclean finds a threat to us in England—"Sugar duties are to come to us via India and Lord Curzon." We have heard something about public opinion in India with reference to the sugar duties. Mr. Maclean gives us a very gloomy view of the state of free opinion in India at the present moment. Indeed, it is almost entirely dead, and he was appalled on his recent visit to discover how much freedom had been lost since he left Bombay twenty years ago. But, nevertheless, Mr. Maclean, like the old Parliamentary hand he is, spent £10 in cabling to India for a reliable opinion. The reply he received from his correspondent, a thoroughly impartial man, was as follows :—'"Pioneer," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" approve Bill—native Press considering—European and Native mercantile opinion hostile—measure unexpected—information inadequate—evil denied—Protection remedy disliked.' "And what do you purpose to do now," asked the interviewer. "If I cannot speak in the House of Commons," replied Mr. Maclean," I shall not be muzzled in the country I shall not remain silent. I have all the best opinion on my own side against the Government—not only the Liberal Unionists, except Mr. Chamberlain, but also a great number of the Conservatives, especially men like Mr. Ascroft, Mr. Whiteley, and other representatives of the great towns. The boroughs who returned Conservatives at the last election did not vote for Protection. The Government little know what they are doing. They will soon know that they are entering on a dangerous path. They cannot keep the House of Commons silent for ever, and it will speak when it is too late. They will have to repeal the law." "And Lord Curzon ?" maliciously enquired the interviewer. "Lord Curzon will have to learn to hold his tongue. These allocutions "urbi et orbi" must cease. He will have to stop lecturing and hectoring the British House of Commons, and denouncing the recognised finance of the British Empire. The Imperial Government will do well to tell Lord Curzon to mind his own business."

MR. MACLEAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

There is no doubt that Mr. Maclean is very angry, and quite apart from the wisdom or otherwise of his views on this question of the sugar duties, he has a right to be.

By refusing to afford him facilities to deliver his soul on the Calcutta Bill, the Government are only goading him to show his independence in regard to matters about which he might have remained "discreetly silent"—to use an expression much believed in at Westminster. That he means mischief was shown by what occurred on Wednesday in the House of Commons. There was a debate on the recognition of the legal status of slavery in the Dark Continent, and Mr. Brodrick with the usual misplaced smartness and gaucherie of the Under-Secretary class must needs drag in India. Sir Robert Reid had asked "why do we maintain slavery in Zanzibar or on the mainland of East Africa when we have abolished it in India long ago ?" Clever Mr. Brodrick replies :—"The hon. and learned member is in error. We never abolished slavery in India, and the conditions of Zanzibar at this moment are legally infinitely more favourable to slaves than they have ever been in India, although Zanzibar is only a protectorate, while India is a British possession." Of course, Mr. Maclean seized hold of this blundering statement. "We have had some remarkable experiences in India lately, and it seems now we are also to have the 'status' of slavery resorted" said the hon. member for Cardiff. Mr. Brodrick interposed with the remark that he was referring to the year 1843 and not to what was "de facto" the case in 1899. But Mr. Maclean had a parting shot. He "thought they should assert the common law of England, which forbade slavery in any British protectorate. It was said that would cost a great deal of money. But they had lavished a good deal of money in Africa on much less worthy objects, and if that was the only defence the Government could offer, it was an unworthy and weak defence." On the following day an obscure Ministerialist or Volunteer Colonel from the Midlands, asked a friendly question about the new Khyber Pass arrangements. When Lord George Hamilton sat down after reading his reply, Mr. Maclean asked if the supporting force at Peshawar would be instructed to support the native levies and not leave them in the lurch. "I do not think" said Lord George with severity, "that question arises out of or is in any way connected with my answer." Finally, Mr. Maclean is credited with the intention of moving the rejection of a Government measure—the money Lending Bill—when it comes up for second reading, if it ever does reach that stage.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Anglo-French arrangement defining our respective spheres of influence in the Soudan and beyond has been welcomed without enthusiasm, and any credit which may attach to the Government for so speedy a settlement will hardly compensate them for the not very satisfactory state of things in Parliament. These things are not going at all well, though the Government may not be in such a bad way as their candid friend, Mr. Joseph Cowen, thinks—he actually says they are on their last legs,—there is no doubt that they are once more losing their temporarily restored prestige. The "Times" more in sorrow than anger complains of their happy-go-lucky policy and of their not knowing their own minds. Their legislative programme is not going on so swimmingly as the friends of the Ministry might desire. The "Times" pours a whole reservoir of cold water over Mr. Chamberlain's Bill to provide working men with dwellings of their own, but as the dwellings the Colonial Secretary has in view are not on wheels and as our horny-handed sons of toil are necessarily to a considerable extent mobile, the chances of such a measure proving of real value are extremely doubtful. Then there is that unfortunate measure of Mr Ritchie to compel the railway companies to provide automatic couplings—a measure that will probably not be heard of again except as a stone to fling at the President of the Board of Trade. Poor Mr. Ritchie's lot is not a happy one. He is regarded as the Tirah of the ministry and is cordially detested by all the reactionary elements in the Unionist party. He has never been forgiven for his Bill which created County Councils and destroyed the influence of the country gentlemen of England. At the first general election after the passing of that truly epoch-making measure a number of members of the country party were dining together at the Carlton. Amongst them was one of the whips of the Conservative party. The defeat of Mr. Ritchie was referred to, and it was suggested to the whip that some self-sacrificing member of the party would probably retire in order to give place to the author of the famous local Government Act. "We have not been overwhelmed with such offers," the whip duly replied. That exactly represents the feeling of a large body of Conservatives who would not be at all sorry if the rumours now in circulation that Mr. Ritchie will shortly leave the Government were to turn out true.

PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.

In Committee of Supply on the 17th instant, Mr. Swift MacNeill called attention to the case of a young trooper of the 17th Lancers, named Lorrimer, who was punished very severely when extremely ill for some slight breaches of discipline and died while incarcerated in the cells at Ballincollig Barracks. It appeared that a local doctor had been called in to examine Lorrimer, and came to the conclusion that the poor fellow was malingering. Mr. MacNeill almost came within spoiling a good case and alienating the sympathy of the House by one of those outbursts with which he has made his Parliamentary colleagues too familiar. For example, he was not satisfied with making a plain unvarnished resume of the painful incidents, but he must need follow up his harrowing story by declaring in the manner of a Hyde Park demagogue that the British army is maintained as an institution for the wealthy ; that there is one law in it for the rich and another for the poor ; and that Tommy Atkins is not treated as human flesh and blood. Naturally this excited the ire of "the Colonels", one of whom interrupted by telling Mr. MacNeill that his whole accusation was entirely false. The task of replying to Mr. MacNeill devolved upon Mr. George Wyndham, who treated the matter in a becoming spirit, and by his conciliatory manner soothed not only the ruffled feelings, but fully satisfied Mr. MacNeill and his friends. One result of the death of Trooper Lorrimer will probably be an important alteration in the system of military punishment, and possibly the abolition of shot-drill, which was condemned on both sides of the House and by army officers as well as Civilian members. In fact, as Mr. Wyndham mentioned, the whole question of military offences is under consideration. Sir Redvers Buller as Adjutant-General has urged that a marked distinction should be made between civil and military offences committed by a soldier. That is to say, while a soldier who commits a felony should be treated as such and banished from the service, one who through thoughtlessness absents himself without leave—Lorrimer's original offence—should not be dealt with as if he were guilty of one of the gravest offences against the civil law. One of the military speakers, Captain Jessel, declares that in maintaining the shot-drill our army is half-a-century behind the times.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Deputy Inspector-General Joseph Jee, C.B., V.C., who was recently appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, died on the 17th inst. He received the V. C. "for most conspicuous gallantry and important services on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving force into Lucknow, on September 25, 1857, in having during action (when the 78th Highlanders, then in possession of the Char Bagh, captured two 9-pounders at the point of the bayonet), by great exertion and devoted exposure, attended to the large number of men wounded in the charge, whom he succeeded in getting removed on cots and on the backs of their comrades, until he had collected the dooly-bearers who had fled. Subsequently, on the same day, in endeavouring to reach the Residency with the wounded men, Surgeon Jee became besieged with an overwhelming force in the Moti-Mehal, where he remained during the whole night, and following morning, voluntarily and repeatedly exposed himself to a heavy fire in proceeding to dress the wounded men who fell while serving a 24-pounder in a most exposed position. He eventually succeeded in taking many of the wounded, through a cross fire of ordnance and musketry, safely into the Residency by the river bank, although repeatedly warned not to make the perilous attempt." The deaths are also announced of Surgeon-Major Willim Marshall Webb, late of the Army Medical Staff, who served with distinction in the Crimean War ; Mr. Hugh Lindsay Autrobus, a well known partner in Coutts's Bank ; Madame Dudevant, daughter of Georges Sand ; Mrs. Harold Frederick, widow of the American novelist and newspaper man, who died recently in circumstances that will be fresh in the recollection of your readers ; Mr. William Henry Millais, brother of the late Sir John Millais, and like him a talented artist ; Mr. Richard Cadbury, of cocoa fame ; Dr. Lynn, the popular entertainer ; the Rev. James Spurgeon, brother of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle ; Mr. Douglas Edward Burne, late Bank of Bengal (Delhi branch), who died on Tuesday within 24 hours of an operation for cancer, to the grief of a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Burne was a member of a family widely known and respected in India, being the younger brother of Sir Owen Tudor Burne and uncle of Admiral Douglas's flag-lieutenant. Just as I am closing this letter, news reaches me of the death of Dr. G. W. Leitner. He had been in precarious health for some time past and his recovery was not expected. He was in many ways an odd man. He had not the faculty of ingratiating himself with the majority of those with whom he came into contact, and he was more pugnacious than conciliatory, but I never heard any bodydoubt his attainments and ability.

COLONEL MACDONALD AT ZANZIBAR.

COLONEL MACDOALD arrived at Zanzibar on the 18th ult, in the s. s. "Canara" and proceeds to England in that vessel on the 23rd. He was accompanied by the following officers : Major Austin, Capt. McLoughlin, Capt. Ferguson, Lieut. the Hon. Hanbury-Tracy and Lieut. Bright. On the night, of the 21st the Colonel and officers, H. B. M's Consul B. S. Cave, General Raikes and the principal residents were entertained at dinner on board the Canara by Capt. Stabb, to which about 40 people altogether sat down. Colonel Macdonald gives a very good account of the Zanzibar troops under his command. They went through nine months heavy fighting and marching, and subsequently a nine months expedition, during the whole of which time they behaved splendidly. At Lubwa's, out of a company of 80 men, the Zanzibaris lost 17 killed and wounded, which is an excellent performance. His Highness the Sultan, is so gratified at the behaviour of his troops that he has decorated the officers of Colonel Macdonald's staff with the order of the Brilliant Star, third class. Rashid bin Omar, Chief headman and Omari bin Ahmed were both in the fight and distinguished themselves throughout. Colonel Macdonald is stopping at the Consulate. Out of twelve officers that were with him at first two were killed ; Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieut. Macdonald, the Colonel's brother, and two were wounded ; Lieut. Osbourn and Dr. Macpherson while Capt. Woodward was invalided home. The gallant Colonel looks exceedingly well. No doubt a hearty welcome awaits him and his officers in England expecially after the glamour which has been shed over his expedition by the abortive mutiny.—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

A PETITION has been addressed to the Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, by sixty-one of the German residents in Samoa, protesting against the order they had received from the German Government to recognise the authority of the Chief Justice, Mr. Chambers. The petitioners maintain that the settlement of the Samoan Question by the treaty of Berlin has been an absolute failure. In conclusion, they express their desire that Germany should proclaim a protectorate over Samoa, or, if that is impossible, that the Berlin treaty should be so altered as to secure a full equality of recognition for German law, the German language, and German money. They earnestly recommend the proposed partition of the Samoa group between the three treaty Powers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	6	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	6	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	5	24
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	58	13	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	6	17
G Mahim and Worli	4	7	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	40	48
Total	122	87	219
Same date last year	79	73	178

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	7	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	12	8	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	45	12	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	4	21
G Mahim and Worloe	60	3	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	46	53
Total	106	90	245
Total plague deaths to date	43,516	38,100	
Same date last year	101	83	200

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Hindu Fever Hospital request us to publish, for the information of the public, the following rules, passed by the Executive Committee of the Hospital, for regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital :—(*a*) Out of the sixty (60) beds, including those for convalescents, which the five wards of the Hospital contain in the aggregate, a compartment consisting of six (6) beds shall be reserved for vegetarian Brahmin patients, as per conditions imposed by Messrs. Thackersy Mulji and Sons, donors of two of the hospital wards. (*b*) Hindu patients, excepting those belonging to the lowest castes, such as Dheds, Mahars and Bhangis, shall be admitted, freely and without distinction, into the Hospital, till forty-two (42) out of the remaining fifty-four (54) are filled up. (*c*) The remaining twelve (12) beds shall be reserved for subscribers to the funds of the Hospital and members of their families and for patients coming in with a note recommending admission, from a member of the Managing Committee.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following 2nd-Lieutenants on the Unattached List have been posted to the regiments specified : F. Skipwith, 24th Punjab Infantry ; L. Watling, 24th Punjab Infantry ; G. Gurdon, 3rd Pioneers ; F. Waterfield, 45th Sikhs ; and H. Dyce, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Veterinary-Colonel Reilly, A. V. D., officiates as Principal Veterinary Officer in India during Colonel Thomson's absence on leave.

Veterinary-Colonel Grainger officiates as Inspecting Veterinary Officer in Madras.

Lieutenants Donaldson and Haymes, R. A., are transferred to No. 9 Native Mountain Battery.

The following officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Colonel N. Major, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant-Colonel M. Martin, R. E., Majors W. Cathusax, District Staff, W. Thompson, 1st Bombay Cavalry, H. Eardley-Wilmot, 2nd Madras Cavalry, and T. Watkins, R. A., Captain E. Twigg, 24th Bombay Infantry, H. Lane, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, C. Tribe, 38th Bombay Infantry, C. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, R. Bell, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, A. Burchier, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, A. Eustace, 2nd Sikhs, F. Cardew, 10th Bengal Cavalry, P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry, and H. Ricketts, 15th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenants J. Meyer R.E., R. Lukin, 9th Bengal Cavalry, P. Leslie, 4th Cavary, Hyderabad Contingent, C. Vickers, 13th Bengal Infantry, E. Sweet, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and W. Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant C. Milward Unattached List.

The following remain at home on extended leave : Lieutenant-Colonels, A. Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry, and C. Hogge, 33rd Bengal Infantry, Major G. Onslow, R. E., Captains C. Forth, 30th Bengal Infantry, W. Wimble, Commissariat Department, and Bhola Nath I.M.S., and Lieutenants M. Nuttall, 12th Bombay Infantry, T. Bolland, 8th Bengal Infantry, T. Lawronson, Commissariat Department, and H. Gib, 32nd Bengal Infantry, 6 months ; Major H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers, Captains E. Couper, 1-4th Gurkhas, W. Cowie, 15th Bengal Infantry, 4 months ; Lieutenant V. Branson, 3 months ; and Major E. Youngerman, I.M.S. 1 month.

Major-General C. L. Prendergast, Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The following changes have taken place affecting officers of the Royal Artillery :—

Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Baldock, 58th Field Battery, has on promotion been posted to the Field Artillery in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cleeve, No. 6 Mountain Battery will on promotion remain on duty in India to command the Mountain Artillery Division.

Major C. B. Watkins, 7th Field Battery, has been appointed to C. Battery R. H. A., and placed under orders for India.

Major H. Chance, on vacating his appointment as D. A. A. G., Bombay Command, has been posted to the 8th Field Battery.

Major C. de C. Hamilton, on promotion, has been posted to the 16th Field Battery.

Major R. G. Strange, on promotion, has been posted to the 29th Field Battery.

Major R. F. Bond, on promotion, has been posted to the 32nd Field Battery, and placed under orders for India.

Captain H. W.M. Parker, No. 12 Company, Western Division, has been placed under orders for India, on appointment to the Punjab Garrison Battery.

Captain F. H. Metcalfe has been posted on No. 12 Company, Western Division, on promotion from No. 6 Mountain Battery, and is to be sent home.

Captain R.H. Massie, now at home on leave, has been posted to No. 36 Company, Southern Division, and ordered to Gibraltar.

Captain A. Bilershaw on promotion from No. 5 Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 19 Company, Southern Division, and is to be sent to Malta.

Captain J. P. Du Cane, on completing his appointment as Adjutant of the Norfolk Artillery, has been posted to the 33rd Field Battery, and placed under orders for India.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Traffic for the week	76,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	165	477	9	651
For previous 10 weeks of half year.	8,73,012	22,77,225	30,399	31,80,576
Total for 11 weeks ..	9,49,012	24,97,225	31,339	34,80,576
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	45,767 99	1,84,100 399	2,066 5	2,31,932 503
Per mile of Ry &c.				
Total to corresponding date do.	6,04,239	21,31,641	49,668	27,85,548

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 68,068
Ditto to date 6,95,028

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A CRITICISM OF INDIAN FREIGHTS.

SPECIAL TRAINS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

IN his speech at the opening of the Ganges-Gogra Doab extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Mau Junction on Tuesday Sir Antony MacDonnell spoke as follows:—

I rise to thank you for the very friendly way in which the toast of my health has been proposed and received. This is the second occasion within a brief time that I have had to acknowledge Mr. Izat's courtesy, and to admit the obligations under which he has laid these Provinces and indeed all Northern India by his railway enterprise. These railway extensions, whose opening we are assembled to-day to commemorate, have long been desired by the Government of these Provinces. The districts which they serve have in the past suffered from defective communications; the prices of produce have been low: and the dense population has lived in somewhat depressed circumstances. Their material condition has affected their characters, and as we learned during the cow-riots, the people of these regions have shown themselves prone to fanaticism and turbulance. I have no doubt that these defects were largely due to the ignorance which accompanies poverty, to the remoteness of, and the difficulty of obtaining access to, the locality, and to the consequent sluggishness of trade and commerce. These lines of railways which Mr. Izat has now described to you will open up the country through its lenght and breadth, and will facilitate the conveyance of produce from most distant villages to favourable markets, and will enable the Government to exercise an afficient and immediate control over any part of the region which may call for its attention. Therefore I look upon the completion of these Doab lines as a great benefit conferred not only upon the districts through which the railways pass but upon the means of maintaining order. At the opening of the Elgin Bridge last January I ventured to express some views on

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE GREAT RAILWAY QUESTION.

I need not, I think, on this occasion go over th same ground again. So far as I can judge from the comments in the newspapers both here and at home on what I said, there does not seem to be much differ ence of opinion as to the benefits conferred upon India by the policy which Government of India has recently pursued in matters of railway construction. Som may think that I did not sufficiently recognise the place of private enterprise, but if that be so His Excellency the Viceroy has recently declared his intention of giving a full hearing to the claims of private enterprise ; and I think the public has thus every assurance that what is best for the country generally in connection with railway construction will have the support of the Government of India. But If I need not trouble you with any repetition of what I said last January, there are, I think, a few points connected with railway management on which I may venture with your permission to say a few words. Second in importance to sound policy in matters of railway construction comes the question of railway management, particularly in regard to rates and freights. I do not myself claim to be an expert upon this question, but it is one which I have had to deal with from time to time in the transaction of public business, for example my Government controls and directs the Roorkee workshops, which import large quantities of stores from England. We pay 20 shillings or say Rs. 15 per ton for freight from England to Karachi, but we pay Rs. 23-8 per ton for railway carriage from Karachi to Roorkee. When the charge is so disproportionate, one is forced to examine the matter for himself, and come to some conclusion in regard to it.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

"Railway rates, I think, be regarded from two points of view : from the point of view of through traffic, and from the point of view of local traffic. From the point of view of through traffic, I have myself but little doubt that the rates will be considerably lower than they are when this system of railway finally opens in India. Wherever competition exists, it seems to me that the rates over long distances are as low as the circumstances of the case permit. Indeed in some instances they seem to me to be wonderfully low. In the case of the railway whose controlling genius is not a thousand miles from where I now stand, it would almost seem that when it becomes a matter of competition with other lines that railway serves the purpose over long distances for practically nothing at all. How long this spirit of self sacrifice will last I cannot say, but let us hope that the life of the other railway may not be unduly shortened. Where competition does not exist it is perhaps only natural that these extremely favourable rates for long distance traffic are not so marked ; still the rates are stimulating to trade. But when it come to the question of local traffic, the traffic which in present circumstances is affected hardly at all by competition between lines, then the same striking solicitude on the part of our railways for the good of the public does not force itself upon our attention. I admit that the same rates cannot be quoted for short as for long journeys, as no doubt there is force in the contention that it is only by favourable rates that long distance traffic is secured. But still I maintain that the high rates charged for short distances do now constitute a serious burden on local traffic, and do call for the serious attention of railway manager. And in connection with this question of local freights, I would call also attention to

LOCAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

We all have heard with satisfaction the pronouncement which Mr. Izat has made in this matter. I for my part have heard it with special pleasure, as it is an earnest of future facilities which will enable the labourer from this part of the country to seek remunerative labour in Assam, and this go a long way to solve the labour question in the tea gardens. But besides cheap rates for passenger traffic there is another aspect of the case. The trains in India, on the main lines, are mostly through trains, and frequently pass even stations of importance at very inconvenient hours. In England certainly there is not a town where on the occasion of a market day once or twice a week special trains in the morning and evening are not run for the convenience of the surrounding localities. Such trains stop at every station, and the interest of third class passengers is specially studied. Now I think that the head-quarter stations of a district may be taken as analogous to important country towns in England, yet so far as I am aware no attempt has yet been made in these Provinces to permit people living within say 30 miles of a civil station reaching that station in the morning and returning to their homes in the afternoon. This is a point which I submit deserves the attention of railway management in this country. There is another matter which I have had occasion from time to time to bring to notice, viz., the provision of ample

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

So far as the Bengal and North-Western Railway is concerned, I am bound to say that Mr. Izat has, when I have addressed him, invariably met my wishes, but I am not able to say that railway managers as a rule do fully appreciate the great importance attached by the better class of native passengers to this matter : I may particularly specify the provision of waiting-room accommodation for native ladies. I had a striking instance of this the other day, when a suggestion of mine to provide a waiting-room for native ladies at an important Mahomedan centre was treated as a matter of no consequence. Of course on a further representation the importance of the matter was recognised and my wishes were met, but the case is an illustration of the fact that the importance of the matter has not come home to the minds of railway managers generally. In a letter which came before me the other day in the course of business an experienced railway manager when about to leave the country admitted that the only matter in which he had been able to give real satisfaction to the native population was by the liberal provision at every station of waiting accommodation for native ladies. "The last matter which I have noted as worthy of mention is the matter of

SPECIAL TRAINS.

In England nearly every line of railway is willing to provide special trains without extra charge if a moderate number of fares are guaranteed. In India whatever the number of passengers a special charge is always made for engine power. That deters very many native gentlemen from taking special trains. It has often deterred myself for, in my tours, specially in times of famine or other emergency; I should gladly use special trains if only the charges were more within the compass of my official means. As it is, I have often to travel at most inconvenient times and at all hours, and that is not conductive to the frame of mind which indulges in unqualified laudation of railway management. It seems to me that on this point also an adherence to the English custom would conduce not, only to the convenience of the people of this country and to their harassed servant the Lieutenant-Governor, but also in time improve the finance of the railways. Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I would ask your permission to propose the health of Mr. Izat and of the officers, Messrs. Robinson, Wilkinson, and Whitehall, who have so ably assisted in bringing this great work to a conclusion. It is quite unnecessary that, in your presence I should say much to commend the toast to your acceptance. I will only say this much that I look on Mr. Izat as one of my greatest aids in promoting the civilisation as well as the material development of the provinces : in fact he is not only a great railway constructor but an educationalist as well. I give you his health and the healths of his assisants."

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA AND ITALY.

ROME, March 19 (*Times*).—The Chinese Minister accredited to the Quirinal arrived this morning from London and was received in preliminary audience by Admiral Canevaro this afternoon. The interview lasted one hour.

In the Senate yesterday, replying to an interpellation by Prince di Camporeale on Chinese policy, Admiral Canevaro repeated the declarations which he recently made to the Chamber of Deputies, but added some interesting variations.

Rome, March 20 (*Times*).—During the day Admiral Canevaro again conferred with the Chinese Minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng, Luh who will be received to-morrow by King Humbert and return to London on Thursday. The tenor of the negotiations between the Foreign Minister and the Chinese representative is authoritatively stated to have been as follows :—

The Chinese Minister expressed the regret of his Government for the misapprehension to which the action of the Tsung-li-Yamen in returning the Italian despatch had given rise, adding that such action was entirely in conformity with regular Chinese procedure whenever the Government was unable to take into consideration the demands of a foreign Power. In proof of the sincerity and goodwill of China, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh announced the readiness of the Tsung-li-Yamen to receive and examine the Italian Note in question.

Admiral Canevaro replied by expressing satisfaction at the amicable explanations furnished by the Chinese Minister, but observed that the mere reception and examination of the Italian Note by the Tsung-li-Yamen would be a delusion and a snare unless China were willing subsequently to negotiate with regard to the substance of the Italian request.

The Chinese Minister being without instructions on this point, the conversation came to an end. The future negotiations will take place in Pekin, though whether by means of Sir Claude MacDonald or through Signor Martino's successor, the Marquis Salvago Raggi, is not yet known.

The Marquis Salvago Raggi, who is one of the most promising members of the Italian diplomatic service, has already gained considerable experience of Chinese methods as Councillor of Legation in Pekin. He will start for China without delay.

According to the "Tribuna," the German Emperor has forwarded to Admiral Grenet, the commander of the Italian naval division in the Far East, his good wishes for a favourable voyage and a successful issue to his mission. Admiral Grenet will sail from Naples to-morrow on board the cruiser Stromboli.

Rome, March 21.—The Chinese Minister was received to-day by King Humbert. His Excellency returns to London this evening.

The Marquis Salvago Raggi will leave immediately for Pekin, where he is expected to arrive in about six weeks' time. He will then resume the negotiations with the Tsung-li-Yamen, which according to the "Italie", can only be entrusted to the head of the Italian Legation.

A Pekin telegram records that Signor Martino has left the capital.

Rome, March 22 (*Reuter*).—It is understood that the Chinese Minister has informed the Italian Government that China absolutely refuses to entertain the demand for the lease of Samsun Bay.

DENMARK TAKES A HAND.

Herr Heide, director of the Danish East Asian Steamship Company, and of a private bank at Copenhegan, will shortly take a trip to Eastern Asia with the view of strengthening the new ties of the company. According to a good source, says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, he is entrusted with a confidential mission from the Danish Government—namely, to obtain a convenient harbour in China for the accommodation of the ever-growing Dutch mercantile marine. The instructions given to Herr Heide have not been made public.

BELGIUM LOOKS IN.

Pekin, March 19 (*Times*).—At the Tsung-li-Yamen on Friday the British Minister advocated the granting of the concession demanded by Belgium at Hankow. The Yamen expressed astonishment that England, which strongly opposed the pseudo-Belgian Luhan Railway and exacted compensation from China for her bad faith in signing the contract, should now support Belgian action. China will grant land to Belgian employes, but decline to concede the valuable river frontage asked for. The British advocacy of the Belgian claim is regarded as unreasonable and inconsistent.

In the Belgian Chamber on March 21, M. de Favereau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, declared that the treaty of commerce and friendship between Belgium and China of Nov. 22, 1865, authorised Belgians to construct houses and other buildings in China. The treaty also stated that the Chinese authorities were empowered to name the most convenient locality for the Belgian settlement. The Belgian Government had since asked for a settlement at Hankow, and no international complications were to be feared in connection with the matter.

AT PEKIN.

Pekin, March 20 (*Reuter*).—The proposed general extension of the Shanghai settlement is being opposed by the French Minister, who asserts the priority of the French claim.

Pekin, March 21 (*Times*).—The chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who is now here, had a conference to-day with the British and French Ministers. Pichon, the French Minister, undertook to withdraw his opposition to the extension of the Shanghai cosmopolitan settlement provided that the extension of the French concession previously asked for was not included. The requisite assurance was given. It now devolves on the British, German, and American Ministers to insist on the immediate granting of the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement.

Pekin, March 21 (*Reuter*).—Sir Claude MacDonald has obtained leave of absence and will start on Thursday next for England *via* Wei-hai-wei, the Yang-tse, and Hong Kong, taking passage at the last named place on board the German mail steamer Prinz Heinri on April 23.

Pekin, March 22 (*Reuter*).—The British, German and American Ministers have addressed notes to the Tsung-li-Yamen demanding the settlement of the Shanghai Extension Question.

The British marines under Captain Wylde left here to-day, being escorted to the station by the German guard. During the stay of the British detachment in Pekin the excellent discipline and soldierly bearing of the men excited favourable comments, both on the part of foreigners and Chinese.

RUSSIA AND NEU-CHWANG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs :—Next month a beginning will be made with the construction of the railway from Neuchwang to Mukden, for which work the Russian engineers have engaged 15,000 workmen in China. It is said here that Neu-chwang will become a Russian possession and that negotiations to this end are approaching a termination. China is said to have stipulated as a condition of her withdrawal from Neu-chwang that she should receive the support of Russia in re-ising the demands of the Italians. On the Russian side the whole course of events has been kept secret. Two Cossack regiments are about to be transferred from South-West Russia to Central Asia.

JAPANESE POLICY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on March 22 :—

According to information which I have received from a trustworthy source, the result of the negotiations relating to China now pending between Great Britain and Russia is awaited with keen interest by Japan. Hitherto the Japanese Government have avoided taking binding engagements in any direction. In the absence of an understanding with Great Britain, they have cautiously kept aloof from all groups of alliances. There is the best reason to believe that they regard the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Far East as being substantially identical, and think that, even without entering into a formal treaty, co-operation between the two countries, in case of necessity, may be looked upon as practically certain. Both Governments wish to keep the Chinese markets open. Consequently, they have the same interest in saving China from disintegration.

There is by no means a similar identity of interests between Japan and Germany. That Power, be it observed *en passant* has not yet succeeded in dispelling the evil impression and distrust inspired by the action of the German Government, in conjunction with Russia and France, after the late war. For other and far more serious reasons which make Japan more or less the rival of Russia in those regions the latter Power is the object of even still less confidence. Nor is there much love lost between Japan and the United States. At all events, the Japanese Government are distinctly not anxious to see the Americans obtain a footing in China, particularly on account of their protectionist proclivities in commercial policy. It appears that, in the Hawaiian Question, the Japanese Minister to the United States claimed for the Japanese settlers the same rights as those enjoyed by the Americans themselves.

The idea has been put forward that the Japanese should give the Chinese assistance in reorganising at all events a portion of their army and forming a corps of police. This could be done better by the Japanese than by any European Power, excepting, perhaps, England. But it is a well-authenticated fact that the plan would not be disapproved of in England, and that the Japanese themselves are not averse from taking it in hand.

THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Sunday :—The Blue Book on Chinese affairs, extracts from which have reached Vienna, produces much the same impression here as in London. It is generally considered that British diplomacy comes off most favourably in the circumstances, and an inspired paragra

INDIA AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Mr. MACLEAN'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., in a wrathful letter to the "Times" from the Carlton Club, dated on Sunday, says:—

Lord George Hamilton has triumphed. The English people will wake up to-morrow morning to find, to their infinite amazement, that the law authorising the imposition of countervailing duties in India on sugar imported from Germany, Austria, and France has actually come into operation, and that Protection has, by the authority of the Secretary of State alone, and without the consent of Parliament, been established in India. I call this act of legislation a measure of Protection because Lord George Hamilton says that its object is to protect an indigenous industry against unfair competition. I could not help smiling, half in pity and half in anger when I listened to this statement from a man to whom the destinies of 250,000,000 of human beings have been entrusted for four years. What an unfathomable depth of ignorance it displays of the real economic condition of India! Why, the total importations of refined sugar into India (including that from Mauritius, about forty per cent. of the whole, which will not, I suppose, be taxed under the new Act) were only 4,000,000 cwt. in the year 1897-98, or about 2 lb. a head for the whole population, against a consumption of 81 lb. a head in the United Kingdom. The natives of India eat enormous quantities of sugar, but it is unrefined sugar, grown in the country. India is the indigenous home of the sugar-cane, which yields, I believe, four crops a year. And not only is the raw sugar absolutely untouched by the imports of refined sugar, but about 1,000,000 cwt. are exported every year, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The pretence, therefore, of the injury done by foreign competition is absurd. The import trade is hardly worth mentioning, and the revenue to be derived from the new tax (50,000l. a year) is not worth the expense and annoyance of creating a new department.

The rest of the letter is equally lively reading, but, as it is not likely to have any serious political consequences, we need not here quote more than this extract:—

My object to-day is to point out that a grave constitutional question has arisen, which far surpasses in importance even the change made in the Indian tariff. The Secretary of State for India has taken up in Parliament the position that the Government of India has certain independent rights, and that he can sanction and put in operation laws at variance with the established commercial policy of the British Empire. The House of Commons, he maintains, has no right to interfere till afterwards, when it can dismiss him from office if it thinks he has done wrong. Well even this dread alternative has no terrors for me; but what satisfaction would it be to dismiss a Secretary of State who had run riot for six months while Parliament was not sitting and thrown the whole empire into confusion? Anyone who reads Lord Salisbury's masterly constitutional despatch of May 31, 1870, will see in a moment that Lord George Hamilton utterly misconceives his position. Lord Salisbury foresaw the very difficulty which has now arisen, and he deliberately reserved to the Secretary of State the right to initiate changes of tariff, because he said these changes might cause great loss to mercantile men if they were not permanent, and disallowance, months after the enactment of the law, would not abate this mischief. It never occured to a statesman of Lord Salisbury's calibre that the intervention of the Secretary of State meant anything else than the intervention of the House of Commons, whose servant and agent he is. It would have seemed to him incredible that a Secretary of State for India, and more particularly one of his own subordinates, would arrogate to himself the right to legislate independently for India, on the basis of what he calls "Indian public opinion" alone, as if he were not the mere creation of the House. Yet this is what Lord George Hamilton has done.

"Lies," writes the *Standard*:—

If Mr. J. M. Maclean's statement on the above subject is correctly reported in the *Standard* of to-day's date, it would be well for him to make sure of his own knowledge of the matter before wasting pity or amazement on the supposed ignorance of the Secretary of State. So far from the sugar cane in India yielding four crops a year, as Mr. Maclean supposes, the same plot of ground yields, as a rule, only one crop of sugar in two years, which is a very different thing. Mr. Maclean also states that "the revenue to be derived from the new tax (50,000l. a year) is not worth the expense and annoyance of creating a new department." This is pure assumption. No new department will be created. The existing Customs establishment will do the work, and little, if any, increase in the establishments will be required.

When a man who pretends to possess the Secretary of State his business is found tripping in the simplest particulars, his other statements and opinions are reasonably open to doubt. I do not propose to go into the general question. I will only say that those who are intimately acquainted with the conditions of Indian agriculture, as Mr. Maclean apparently is not, consider that the importation of bounty-fed sugar does seriously threaten the cultivation of sugar cane in India, and that Government would be failing in their duty if they did not protect the cultivators from unfair competition. Even if this opinion were unfounded, the matter is one which India ought to be allowed to settle as she thinks best for her own interest. Nothing does so much harm in India as the impression that the interests of India are sacrificed to the economic policy of Great Britain.

MR. MACLEAN ON LORD CURZON.

Mr. Maclean has permitted a "Daily Chronicle" "representative" to interview him. "Silenced in Parliament," says the interviewer, "he naturally seeks an outlet in the Press." The result is, if not convincing, decidedly amusing.

"WORSE THAN LORD LYTTON."

The most recent theme for his indignation was Lord Curzon's speech. He held a cutting in his hand and he pointed out passage after passage in a crescendo of indignation.

A more indiscreet speech was never uttered by a Viceroy of India," exclaimed Mr. Maclean. "It is worse than Lord Lytton. Hitherto I have said not a word in criticism of Lord Curzon. I thought that it would be ungenerous. I gave him a fair trial. But I said to a Minister a few weeks ago. 'It would be better if he did not talk so much.' And I have proved right. My prophecy is justified.

"Look at this!" cried Mr. Maclean.

"'It may be that this Bill will set an example of far-reaching significance. By some it may even be regarded as a factor in the imperial problem.'

"That is a threat to us in England—sugar duties are to come to us, *via* India and Lord Curzon.

"Then look at this fine rhetorical attack on free trade—a doctrine which is held here equally by both parties, and which we have labouriously taught to India:—

"'I do not think we need pay much attention, therefore, to the mutterings of the high priests at free-trade shrines. Their oracles do not stand precisely at their original premium. This is not a question of economic orthodoxy or heterodoxy.'

"And he gives us an elaborate defence of the whole policy of meeting bounties by duties—a defence which is obviously meant for home consumption.

"Lord Curzon," went on Mr. Maclean, "has many admirable qualities; but they are House of Commons qualities. He forgets that rhetoric does not go far in the government of men. He over-estimates, for instance, the effect of his speech on India. He forgets that any Calcutta Baboo or Mahratta Brahmin could make a speech quite as good. The fact is that he has been spoilt. He reminds me of the young Endymion, who tells his father, when asked what he is going to do, that he intends to be Prime Minister."

"But, are his facts right? He says that Indian opinion is behind him, and that the Indian indigenous trade has been going down. Is he correct?"

"As to the latter point, he takes the returns of a famine year, which is as if you were to take the returns of the South Wales coal trade during the coal strike, and to conclude from that that the coal trade had fallen off. I have not seen the returns he quotes—they have not reached this country. But in regard to refined sugar, I would ask, Was it not at a higher price last year, in spite of imports sugar, than before? Lord Curzon quotes opinion at Bombay and Kurrachee. But even if he correctly states his case, I would point out that both these places are on the seaboard, where the competition of imported sugar is at its highest. Inland, the rates of carriage would take off all the profits, and refined sugar does not penetrate. So competition does not affect the native raw sugar."

FREE OPINION DEAD IN INDIA.

"Have you any information as to the real state of Indian public opinion?"

"Free opinion in India is at the present moment almost entirely dead. People dare not speak out. The new Press laws act like a gag. I was appalled on my last visit to discover how much freedom had been lost since I last visited India. That is precisely why parliamentary criticism in this country is so important. It is the only chance of freedom. It acts like a breath of fresh air. But in the general deadness of public opinion the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is one of the freest assemblies in India, and is always regarded as expressing Indian opinion. That chamber has gone against Lord Curzon. It is to this that he refers when he says:

"'There are, it is true, certain interests and certain chambers of commerce at Bombay and Kurrachee in which these interests are strongly represented, which have not entirely concurred in the necessity for countervailing duties.'

"By that, Lord Curzon means the strongest chamber of commerce in India."

"Have you any recent news from India?"

"Yes, I have spent £10*l.* of my own money in wiring to India for a reliable opinion, as it is useless to accept the usual telegrams sent by *Reuter*, who, by the way, have suppressed my name in the parliamentary telegrams sent to India. This is what my correspondent, a thoroughly impartial man, has wired in return:—"Pioneer," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" approve Bill—native Press considering—European and native mercantile opinion hostile—measure unexpected—information inadequate...evil denied—Protection remedy disliked." So you see that the most important opinion—that of commerce—is hostile to the Bill.

"And what do you propose to do now?"

"If I cannot speak in the House of Commons, I shall not be muzzled in the country. I shall not remain silent. I have all the best opinion on my own side against the Government—not only the Liberal Unionists, except Mr. Chamberlain, but also a great number of the Conservatives especially men like Mr. Ascroft, Mr. Whiteley, and other representatives of the great towns. The boroughs who returned Conservatives at the last election did not vote for Protection. The Government little know what they are doing. They will soon know that they are entering on a dangerous path. They cannot keep the House of Commons silent for ever, and it will speak when it is too late. They will have to repeal the law, and that is as bad for India as anything, as Lord Salisbury himself pointed out in the masterly despatch of May 31, 1870. There he asserted, once and for all, the control of Parliament before the event over Indian finance. It is on that despatch that I take my stand."

"And Lord Curzon?"

"Lord Curzon will have to learn to hold his tongue. These allocutions *urbi et orbi* must cease. He will have to stop lecturing and hectoring the British House of Commons, and denouncing the recognised finance of the British Empire. The Imperial Government will do well to tell Lord Curzon to mind his own business."

And with that the member for Cardiff went his way—sombre, determined, indignant.

Lord Pirbright (Baron de Worms) writes to the *Times* (March 23) challenging the accuracy of Mr. Maclean's account of his action regarding the Sugar Convention Bill of 1889. Lord Pilbright says:—

Of course, I am not able to say what the action of Mr. Maclean was, to which he attributes the withdrawal of the measure. He took no part in the debate on the first reading, and as no other debate ensued his opposition must have been dealt with the than open; and until I read his letter in your impression I was not aware that he was, or claimed to be, in the slightest degree responsible for its withdrawal. Perhaps he will be able to further enlighten the public and me on the subject.

Dr. Romesh Dutt writes to the *Manchester Guardian* to correct the error which underlies its contention that the Bill "will make sugar dearer to poor people" in India. He says:—

I believe it will have no such effect. The poor people consume raw sugar produced in India, with which the continental bounty-fed sugar did not compete and the price of which the import of the bounty-fed sugar did not in any way affect. The price of the raw sugar in India was determined by its cost of production, and will remain so, unaffected by the present Legislative Act. For the millions of consumers in India the confinental sugar did no good, and the restriction on its import will do no harm. Refined sugar is consumed by a very limited and well-to-do class of people, and this class will possibly have to pay a higher price after the passing of this Bill. This is, so far, a disadvantage. Against this is to be set the advantage of the protection to sugar industry and sugar cultivation secured by the Bill. The disadvantage is insignificant; the advantage is immense. Sugar cultivation is an important and profitable industry in many parts of India. The date tree, is tapped, the cane is grown and pressed, and hundreds of thousands of cultivators derive incomes from the manufacture of raw sugar. Much of this raw sugar is consumed as such, or is used in confectionery, but, a portion of it went to factories to be refined. To restrict the factories by importing bounty-fed sugar is to restrict the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and thereby to lessen the income of the agricultural population. To help the factories by protecting them from unfair competition is extend sugar cultivation and to improve the condition of the cultivators.

GERMAN OPINIONS.

Berlin, March 21.—The article in the "Times', of Monday on the imposition by the Indian Government of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar is discussed by the "National Zeitung." The well-informed organ of the Nation Liberal Party refuses to enter into the constitutional aspects of the question, but points ont that in the eyes of the foreigners the English Government is alone responsible for such measures as those just adopted in India. The independence of even such self-governing colonie as Canada, the Cape, and Australia must, in the view of this journal, be regarded as questionable by foreign opinion so long as they are not permitted to conclude treaties with foreign States. If the London Government cannot undertake that these colonies shall not adopt Customs regulations prejudical to the interests of foreign countries, it ought to enable such countries to arrive at an understanding with these colonies by direct negotiation. However this may be, English possessions in a completely dependent constitutional position like India cannot establish Customs regulations affecting foreign States without involving the consequence that the British Government will be held responsible by those States. The importance of the Indian countervailing duties for the German sugar industry is a separate question, but the principle that the English Government is responsible to foreign States for the customs regulations of its colonies and dependencies is of the greatest significance for the Anglo-German customs negotiations. "It is all the same to us," concludes the "National Zeitung," "whether India is governed by the Viceroy sent from London or by the odd man in the division lobby. In any case it is governed by England."

The "Berlin Post says," In view of the determination of the Indian Government to impose special duties on bounty-fed sugar, that as large quantities of German sugar have hitherto been exported to India, the German Government, while continuing to aim at an international settlement of the Bounties Question, may be compelled to retaliate by no longer extending the most-favoured-nation treatment to Indian products.

ACTION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphs from Vienna:—

A deputation of Hungarian sugar refiners waited to-day on the Minister of Commerce, M. Hegedues, to call his attention to the Indian Sugar Act, whereby, they contend, the sugar export trade from Hungary to India, which amounts to 242,000 metrical centners, or 24,200 tons, would be totally paralysed. The Minister replied that a few days ago he had addressed himself on the subject to the Foreign Minister, with a request that the Hungarian export trade should be protected, and dismissed the depution with a promise that he would support their views. I cannot, however, see what Count Goluchowski can do to oblige the Hungarian sugar refiners as long as the Indian Act is applied indiscriminately to imports from all countries, since the Commerical Treaty between England and Austria-Hungary provides only for the most favoured-nation treatment, and all producers of beetroot sugar who export to India hail from countries which grant export bounties. Consequently, in this respect, equality is established.

PROTEST BY HUNGARY.

Vienna, Thursday Night (*Standard*).—The Hungarian Deputy, Dr. Julius Rosenberg, addressed an interpellation to the Minister of Commerce on the Indian Sugar Question in the Buda-Pesth Chamber to-day. The sugar exports from Hungary to India, he said amounted to 3,00,000 metrical centners, or forty per cent. of the total production, and he maintained that the existing commercial treaty with England and her colonies permitted no discrimination whatever between countries allowing bounties and those not allowing them. What, he asked, did the Minister intend to do in the face of such flagrant and direct violation of existing treaties?

M. Hegeduce, the Minister of Commerce, who replied at once, said:—

On being informed by telegraph on Tuesday of the regrettable resolution of the Indian Government, I at once addressed a Note to Count Goluchowski, calling his attention to this extraordinarily injurious and objectionable measure, and earnestly requesting him to communicate with the British Government, with a view to the repeal of the Act. The matter is the more important for us, as the exports to India from Hungary last year amounted to 50,000 tons. I am strongly of opinion that the assumption that these are only countervailing duties, and I consider it as incontrovertible that the bounties are merely a pretext, and do not afford a legal basis for the Indian measure. At the same time I must admit that the bounty system becomes every day less defensible.

The Austrian papers also protest against the Indian Sugar Act, but the "Fremdenblatt" reminds its contemporaries of the fact that the Austrian protest against the sugar clause in the Dingley Tariff produced no result, the United States Government holding that the clause was of a general character. As I mentioned yesterday, no country exports beetroot sugar to India which does not allow bounties, and if Count Goluchowski, yielding to pressure from the sugar trade, should really find it worth while to make representations, he knows beforehand what the answer will be, and that there is no more chance of his protest being successful than in the case of the Dingley Tariff.

THE "Peterburgskiya Viedomosti" gives a harrowing picture of the distress prevailing in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, and especially in the province of Samara, where, in addition to starvation, the villagers and peasants have now to cope with outbreaks of scurvy, typhus, and other diseases.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, March 17, Mr. M'Kenna asked the Secretary of State for India whether the proposal of the Indian Government to impose countervailing import duties on bounty-fed sugar was made with a view to stimulating the Indian sugar-refining industry; and whether the bulk of coarse unrefined sugar now exported from India was refined in England.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Hon. gentleman asks me what is the object of the Indian Government in imposing countervailing duties in India upon bounty-fed sugar. The object is to prevent a vast indigenous trade in India, based on free enterprise and industry, from being undermined by the subsidised products of foreign countries. The average yearly export of unrefined sugar from India for the past three years was 45,000 tons a year, of which about three-fourths are consigned to the United Kingdom. I have not precise information, but I understand that this Indian sugar is used in the United Kingdom partly by refineries, partly by breweries, and partly for fattening cattle.

Sir H. Fowler: I wish to ask the noble lord if it is convenient for him to answer the question now, whether he will postpone his decision as to allowing or disallowing any Act which may be passed by the Legislative Council in reference to the countervailing duties until the papers, including the reports of the debates in the Legislative Council, be laid on the table of the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton: Perhaps I may be permitted to state what the law is as regards Bills which have passed their final stage through the Indian Legislative Council. As soon as the Viceroy has given his assent to the Bill it at once comes into legal operation. It is then sent home to the Secretary of State, who can through the Crown intimate at any time afterwards his disapproval of the Act, in which case it ceases to be law. It is the practice, but not legally necessary, for the Secretary of State to officially intimate his intention to leave the Act to its operation. If there be any general disposition to have a discussion on this subject I am quite ready to forego this intimation until after the subject has been discussed.

Mr. Courtney: Does the Bill contain within itself any clause fixing a time for it to come into operation?

Lord G. Hamilton: It will come into operation directly—on Monday.

Sir H. Fowler: I presume the noble lord will lay the papers on the table?

Lord G. Hamilton: As soon as I get the Bill I will take care that it and the correspondence in reference to it, as well as the report of the debate in the Legislative Council, shall be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Maclean: I desire to ask a question of the Secretary of State for India, of which I have given him private notice—namely, whether he has seen the statement made yesterday by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies with regard to countervailing duties on West Indian sugar, and whether he has seen the words, assuming the expediency of countervailing duties, that "it was idle to contend that they had yet converted public opinion as a whole to their view, for

THE NEW YORK HOTEL FIRE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK was thrilled on the 17th March by a fire of appalling magnitude. In the space of one brief hour the Windsor Hotel, one of the largest and handsomest in the city, was entirely consumed. Unhappily the disaster was attended by a most serious loss of life. Exactly how many people perished has not yet been ascertained. The fire broke out shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon. The St. Patrick's Day procession was at the time passing along Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth Street, where the hotel was situated. The rooms of the hotel facing these thoroughfares were crowded with people who had obtained permission to view the procession from the windows. Suddenly a curtain in a second-floor room was seen to blaze up, probably having been ignited by a cigar, cigarette, or match. An alarm was at once raised, but in an incredibly brief space of time the flames had spread to every part of the huge building. The hotel was well supplied with fire appliances, but so rapidly did the flames gain headway that the servants trained in their use were paralysed with fright and could think only of escape.

By this time the procession had dispersed in all directions, but a crowd of brave men, including some soldiers, were attempting to help down those who were within their reach on a ledge which runs round the second floor. The arrival of the fire apparatus and of the police was greatly impeded by the great throngs in the streets, and during the period of delay most heartrending scenes, which struck terror into the stoutest hearts, were going on. Mothers, children, servant maids, and old gentlemen were jumping into the streets from nearly every floor. As fast as they fell they were picked up by tender and willing hands and carried into neighbouring houses. One fugitive jumped on to the head of a man on the pavement, and both were killed.

Then at last came the clang of the fire-bells, and the engines and appliances of what is generally reputed to be the best fire brigade in the world came galloping to the rescue. Second and third alarms were immediately sent in, and then the double-six was sounded, the signal of supreme peril. A large force of police soon cleared the neighbouring streets. Every ambulance in the city was stationed in the adjoining thoroughfares. In the face of the black smoke and the now fierce flames the firemen leaped up the face of the burning building on their frail scaling ladders, and stove their utmost to reach the white faces that pleaded for help at the windows.

As the entire building was now flames it was as deadly to approach as it was deadly inside. Sheets of flame shot across Fifth Avenue, and set fire to the houses opposite. About fifty women and children had been carried down by the firemen when the front wall showed signs of falling. A moment later the huge bank of bricks fell outwards, smashing across the roadway to the very front doors of the buildings opposite, filling the avenue with debris, and crushing the life out of more than one fireman, though the majority were prepared for such an emergency, and escaped. Soon after this the wall in Forty-sixth Street fell inwards, while the one in Forty-seventh Street tottered on its base, and finally crumbled away.

Up to the present fourteen persons are known to be dead, while forty more are missing. The injured number thirty-four.

SOME INCIDENTS.

Clergymen and Roman Catholic priests were among those who did noble work in giving comfort and absolution to the dying. Many of the most famous physicians in the city took of their coats and worked like Trojans over the wounded and dying. The house of Miss Helen Gould, on the opposite side of Fifth Avenue, was thrown open for the reception of the injured, Miss Gould herself working as heroically in their aid as for the soldiers during the war. Suddenly the house caught fire, but the flames here were soon extinguished, and her merciful work continued. More than one sufferer died in her drawing room. The heat from the fire at one time was so great that the fire-engines had to be moved farther off. One fireman stood at the top of a ladder on one window sill on the sixth floor, reached across to a neighbouring window, took two women out, and passed them to a fireman standing below, who bore them to safety.

Several men saved themselves by slipping down the pipes on the outside walls. Six women jumped to the ground from the fourth floor, and were taken, much injured, to the hospitals. The night watchman who was on the top floor wound a quantity of wire round his body and then gradually let himself down to the pavement. Two fire engines were crushed by falling walls during the progress of the conflagration.

President McKinley recently left a quantity of jewels in the safe at the hotel, but these have all been saved. Mr. Abner McKinley (brother of the President) and his wife were in the hotel when the fire occurred, but managed to escape.

One guest lost a package of jewellery valued at 8,000 dollars. The "Herald" says that Mr. Leland, the proprietor of the hotel, has become demented through grief, and that it has been necessary to place him under restraint. It is stated that the moment the curtain caught fire several people in the street waiting to see the procession pass at once ran into the hotel and told the clerk and booker. The warning was, however, ignored, the employes apparently thinking that they were being made the subjects of a practical joke. It is believed that but for this mistake the loss of life would have been much less. There were eight bedridden guests in the hotel, and seven of them perished. The loss through the destruction of the building is estimated at a million dollars, of which 700,000 dollars are covered by insurance.

INCENDIARISM ALLEGED.

The theory most widely accepted is that the Windsor Hotel fire was the carefully arranged work of an organised gang of thieves. The hotel was considerably frequented by non-residents. Nearly all the inmates were at the front rooms facing Fifth Avenue, waiting to see the St. Patrick's Day procession. It is believed the jewel thieves counted on this as their opportunity. A guest residing in the hotel, who has escaped, states that he went from the sixth floor to the office to buy a paper just on three o'clock. There was at that time no trace of fire. Just after he reached the office the alarm was given. He and his nephew raced upstairs three at a time for their valuables. On reaching the third floor they encountered thick clouds of oily smoke. As they passed they saw several well-dressed men who did not display any excitement at this or at the alarm now being generally shouted. They were entering the bed-rooms along the corridor. Almost immediately afterwards fires burst out on the second and fourth floors. In both cases they were heralded by masses of oil-charged smoke, and apparently came from the rooms.

AN ARREST.

Other guests agree and have apparently convinced the fire authorities that it was impossible that the fire could have spread through all the storeys in so little time from the curtain catching alight on the second floor. The presence of men who were quickly but coolly passing in and out of the rooms at the moment of the fire is corroborated by the statement of several rescued inmates. The theory is partly confirmed by the arrest of a man who explained his presence, saying that he was a newspaper reporter. He had jewellery worth ten thousand dollars and other valuables in his possession when seized.

THE JAMESON RAID.

JUDGMENT was given on March 20 by a Divisional Court in a test case relating to the Jameson Raid. The plaintiff, a man named Burrows, was one of the trooper who took part in the Jameson Raid, and was wounded. Upon his claiming damages from the defendants, Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, he was met with the objection that he had no cause of action, and this preliminary point had now to be settled. It was admitted for the purposes of argument that Burrows was misled as to the nature of the enterprise, but the defendants said that as they were guilty of criminality the plaintiff was jointly criminal with them, and therefore could have no relief. Mr. Justice Grantham, in delivering judgement, characterised this as a gross perversion of English justice, and said the plaintiff had not been proved to be a criminal. The plaintiff's right of action was admitted, but in order to allow of an appeal being made the case is to stand out of the list for the present. The claim was stated to be one of many which have been brought by troopers to recover damages.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clawwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS IN P. & O. STEAMERS.

THE following letter from Sir Thomas Sutherland appeared in the *Times* on Saturday (March 18):—

SIR,—So many questions have recently been asked in the House of Commons on the subject of the employment of lascars on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamers that it might almost be imagined that the lively interest which trade unionists appear to take in this question has some disinterested foundation. As a rule the House sees through an affected solicitude very quickly, but these frequent interrogatories may, perchance, give rise to the idea that some injustice is being done by the Company in the interest of their own pocket, and as the question is really of some historical interest, as bearing upon a labour problem, perhaps you will allow me, in the tranquillity of a brief holiday, to submit a little information on the subject. I may mention that I explained the facts in question in the House of Commons some two years ago, on the occasion of a debate on the Postal services, but of course it does not astonish me that the P. and O. Company should be continuously used as a target for receiving the fire aimed at the lascars, for the more conspicuous an employer is the more aptly he fulfils the requirements of the trade unionist agitator.

There are, I believe, some 35,000 Indian seamen and firemen serving in British ships (of this number some 7,000 are in the service of the P. and O. Company), and to these must be added a considerable number of Malays and Chinese who may also be accounted as British subjects, as they are mostly shipped in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. It is not too much to say, therefore, that in this days, when English seamen are not too plentiful the employment of Indian seamen in our mercantile marine is as necessary to the manning of British ships in the Eastern seas as the employment of coloured troops is for the defence of the Empire.

It is not my intention to dwell on the fact that the expansion of our mercantile marine has outstripped that of the seafaring population of this country. But I may say, in passing that while I am sure that our shipowners would gladly give a preference to their own countrymen, yet, inasmuch as they are not carriers merely for Great Britain (indeed, they have no monopoly in this respect), but for the world at large, they can only continue the universal character of their work in being perfectly free and unfettered to secure the most efficient labour obtainable. Free trade cannot be brought up with a round turn in dealing with our shipping interests. While we are free to import coin, wool and other produce which is obtained through foreign labour and paid for often in a depreciated currency, in competition with the labour and sound money of our own farmers and colonists, every industry in the country must be equally free to employ whatever labour may be most advantageous, however antagonestic this liberty may be to the views of trade unionists.

But lascars are British subjects, and they have been employed under our flag since the earliest days of our settlements on the coast of India. When the monopoly of the East India Company come to a close in 1834 in the trade between India and China their ships were succeeded by what were called "country" ships, manned exclusively by lascars, with European or Manila steersmen, and these ships were among the finest schools of seamanship in the world. All the coasting trade vessels both in India and China were similarly manned, and those who remember the opium schooners on the coast of China sonic of which remained in existance to the late sixties), the manner in which they were suiled, and the man-of-war smartness with which they were handled, will look back to them as among the finest craft float. When the P. and O. Company came upon the scene with their stem fleet. soon after 1840, they obtained many of their best officer and their lascar seaman from the men who had been trained in these "country" ships; and previous to the opening of the Suez Canal it would have been impossible to man their ships to the eastward of Suez otherwise than by native crews, superintended of course, by European officers and quartermasters. For 60 years, therefore, the Company's ships and many other British ships have been manned in this way without any doubt or question being raised on the subject until recently trade unionists have been endeavouring to make capital for themselves by interference with lascar employment on the lines on which it has so long been carried out.

With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870 a new state of affairs arose. The services eastward and westward were no longer separated, and the same crew could serve in the ships alike in the Mediterranean and in the Eastern seas. When the Company's lines began to be worked regularly via the Canal it was the intention of the directors of the P. and O. Company that the ships should be manned exclusively by Europeans, the employment of lascars being confined to the vessels running between India and China and on the coast lines. Accordingly the steamers leaving this country were provided with English crews, both seamen and firemen, but with results so unsatisfactory that the efficient working of the mail service was seriously compromised. It was no uncommon experience to have half a crew in prison for drunkenness and disobedience to orders, and the directors found themselves compelled, after a year's experience of English sailors and stokers in the tropics, to make the experiment of employing lascar crews on this side of Suez, in order to get the work of their ships properly done. I say against their inclination, because it was feared the the lascar would never stand the rigour of an English winter. But experience proved long ago that this aphrehension was groundless. The Indian seaman retains a supply of caloric which enables him to be perfectly healthy in the severest weather, just as the Anglo-Indian is generally able to dispense with the use of a greatcoat during his first winter. The stay of the ships in English ports is never long enough to exhaust this natural supply of warmth, and the percentage of sickness is very low indeed.

The employment of mixed crews on the Company's ships was brought about, therefore, by the impossibility of getting the work carried on satisfactorily in the tropics by Europeans. It is by no means a cheap system. This will be understood when I mention as an example that the *Australia*, a steamer about which a question was asked in the House of Commons last week, has a total crew of 279 hands, of whom 148 are lascars and firemen, while a vessel of the same tonnage and power belonging to another Company and sailing about the same time on an Eastern voyage is efficiently manned with a crew of 203 Europeans. If the P. and O. Campany were to be suddenly called on to replace their 7,000 lascars by, say, 5,000 English seamen the result would be to arrest temporarily the execution of a considerable portion of their service and to render the whole less efficient than under the present system.

Lascar crews are engaged in India under the Merchant Shipping Act of that country. In the case of the P. and O. Company this has been the case for 60 years, with satisfaction to all concerned. The Indian Act does not provide the same superficial space either for the European or the Indian seaman as the English Act does, presumably because, the mixed crew being a much larger crew, it is impossible for the shipowner to give up more than a certain amount of space for accommodation and to sacrifice carrying power without upsetting his balancesheet. The practice, such as it is, has been found to work satisfactorily, and the Indian seamen have strongly protested against any change of the law which would tend to diminish the number of men now employed.

For in this connection there comes into view the peculiar character of the system under which lascars are engaged. These men are not engaged as units, but rather, it may be said, as families, in which old, young and middle-aged have the chance of being employed. Undoubtedly under this system a larger number of men are employed than if they were engaged as units; but by means of this patriarchal dispensation, as I may call it, youths a(e trained to the work both on deck and in the engine-room (just as Government are so anxious that English lads should be trained to sea life), while the more aged are not cast aside altogether. But if it should be held that the Indian Act is a dead letter, and that lascars must be provided with the same space as Europeans, the effect will be a change of system and a diminution in the number of lascars carried under the present patriarchal *regime*. That *regime* has led to a greater number of men being carried in many vessels than is actually necessary in these days when sails have become a thing of the past, and stoking is by no means the hard work it used to be when ships are now freely supplied with forced draught to their boilers.

I may again refer to the *Australia* in order to illustrate my argument. That steamer has a total crew-space which is fully a hundred tons larger than the same space appropriated in the vessel of similar dimensions carrying a very ample European crew to which I have already referred. This represents a loss of something like £700 a year. The Company cannot afford to allow this disadvantage to be increased, but a reduction in the number of the crew will effect the object of reconoilingthe space appropriated with the conditions of the Eng ish Act if and when the Courts have declared that the Indian Act which has been so long in operation is null and void. The peculiarity of the case may be further illustrated by stating that the lascars of *Australia* have already 76 ft. each of cubic space, according to the figures of the Board of Trade on the ship's papers, instead of the 72 ft. required by the English Act, because the height of 'tween decks is 7 ft. 9 in. while the information given to Mr. Ritchie to enable him to answer a question in the House of Commons must have assumed a base line of 6 ft. only the space required by the Act being 12 ft by 6 ft. while the *Australia's* space for her Indian crew is 10 ft 9 in or about double thatrequired by the terms under which the crew were engaged under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

Of course the object which the trade unionists have in view is to throw difficulties in the way of employing lascars. The result may be to diminish the numbers now carried in certain ships, but it will not be the shipowner who will suffer, nor the English seamen who will be gainers.—I am, yours truly,

THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

Monte Carlo, 10th March.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (*Reuter*).—According to telegraphic advices received here from Manila, there is every indication that a climax may be reached at any moment. The officials here are very well pleased with the condition of affairs, but decline at present to discuss the details of the despatches. There are indications, however, that hostilities may cease within a very short time. President M'Kinley has been advised to this effect.

In compliance with a request from General Otis, three light batteries and six Hotchkiss guns have been ordered to the Philippines to be used as mountain batteries in places where it is impossible to move heavier artillery.

Mr. Long is arranging for a mosquito fleet to undertake police duty on the coasts and inland waters of the Philippines. Some of the big ocean tugs which formed the mosquito fleet that operated round the Cuban coasts will be utilised for this purpose. They will go up the Pacific coast and proceed to Manila by way of the Aleutians, Hakodate, and Hong Kong.

Manila, March 17 (*Laffan*).—The insurgents whom Major Rogers's Infantry pursued inland yesterday have returned and occupied Taytay.

New York, March 19 (*Times*).—Recent despatches from Manila relieve to some extent American concern about the military conditions in the Philippines. But the War Office declines to publish General Otis's latest despatch, though saying that it indicates that the end of the war is near. It maintains a censorship on Press telegrams, of which the only effect is to sow distrust and create anxiety.

Laffan's Agency telegraphs from Manila, March 19:—General Wheaton's flying brigade completed a week of good work to-day by driving the enemy fifteen miles southward from Taguig along the west shore of the lake to San Pedro Tunason, and burning ten towns. The insurgents suffered heavy loss. The American loss was about thirty wounded and seven killed. General Wheaton estimates that during the week 2,000 insurgents have been killed, wounded, and captured.

BRITISH OFFICER MEDIATES.

Reuter's agent at New York telegraphs, March 19:—The "Herald's" correspondent at Iloilo, writing under date March 12, states that Commander Cowper, of her Majesty's gunboat Plover, an English resident, and Senor Melliza, the former President of the Filipino Congress for the Island of Panay, crossed the lines in an unofficial character yesterday and attempted to advise the natives to abandon their opposition to the Americans. They were met by sixteen of the leading political and military men among the insurgents, but not by the principal Viscayan General or President Maps. Commander Cowper counselled the insurgents to come to an agreement with the Americans, who, he said, had no intention to rule the Islands in the spirit shown by Spain, but to improve the country for the benefit of the people. The natives, however, repeated that the Americans were acting in bad faith, and that their deeds did not accord with their fair words. They assured Commander Cowper that they were not fighting from choice, but were determined to agree to no compromise without consulting Aguinaldo, and that they would stand or fall with the island of Luzon. The insurgents treated Commander Cowper and his companions with courtesy. When asked by him, as a last resort, what suggestion they had to make as to a solution of the difficulty, they assured him frankly that they were willing to negotiate for a basis of peace through one of the Great Powers, preferably Great Britain.

It is evident that the military Tagalo element among the natives is preventing the collapse of the hostile movement by circulating stories of Filipino successes at Manila and of the capture of numerous American prisoners. The correspondent states that in driving through Molo, a mile outside the American line, yesterday, he found the natives extremely friendly and peaceful, and busy with their marketing.

Her Majesty's gunboat Pigny left Cebu on March 1 and visited Tacloban, in Leyte; Barugo, Calbayon, Catbalogan, and Lagranza, in Sama; and Gumai and Legaspi, in Luzon, inquiring after the safety of British subjects. So far as was learned the lives and property of foreigners were safe, but the native leaders admitted that they had difficulty in controlling mas who did not belong to the districts visited, but were evidently holding together in hopes of securingloot. Many untrue reports as to cruelty on the part of the Americans were found to be circulating among the more ignorant classes of the population.

Wherever the Pigmy touched she found the natives well disposed towards the British, but it was necessary to warn the people that any damage to British interests would bring condign punishment to the perpetrators. The Plover has secured the release of Mr. Bernard Cogan, a British subject who was captured in Cebu and removed to Leyte

New York, March 19 (*Times*).—The courage of the Queen-Regent of Spain in signing the treaty of peace elicits from the American Press eulogies similar to those in the *Times* and other English newspapers. Her act is accepted as final and sufficient. Americans not feeling obliged to discuss the niceties of constitutional law in Spain. The French Ambassador, acting for Spain, notified the Secretary of State yesterday. When the formal ratifications are exchanged the 20,000,000 dols. due for the Philippines will be promptly paid.

Washington, March 20 (*Reuter*).—According to telegraphic intelligence received here from Manila, of to-day's date, Aguinaldo is more than ever resolved to continue the war for independence, and is rigorously suppressing any manifestations of a contrary feeling among the Filipinos. Aguinaldo, it is added, lately had General Lugarda decapitated at Malolos for making representations to him urging the hopelessness of continuing the struggle against the Americans.

Manila, March 20 (*Laffan*).—General Miller reports an attack upon Molo and Jaro, with loss of 200 men to the insurgents. Colonel Duboce, with a battalion of the California Regiment, goes to Negros tomorrow, to join General Smith. The Panay insurgents are suspected of agitating in Negros.

Washington, March 20.—General Otis, cabling under date March 19, says:—Our improvised gunboats under Captain Grant, of the Utah Artillery, are in full possession of Laguna de Bay. The troops, inhabitants, and property on the shore of the lake are at our mercy. General Wheaton's Brigade, on the Pasig River line, drove the enemy to thesnorth-east into the province of Morong. Yesterday evening the enemy attacked a portion of his force to the south of the Pasig River, killing two and wounding twenty of the 22nd Infantry. This morning General Wheaton moved against this insurgent force, driving it to the south for a distance of fifteen miles and experiencing only very slight loss. The enemy left 200 dead on the field.

Manila, March 22 (*Laffan*).—The United States transports Solace and Sherman arrived to-day with reinforcements. The troops are in excellent health except for a few cases of measles

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W Hastings, B
Mr A B Gale, B
Mr H Bent, B
Mr R C Boeaton, B
Capt J B Smith, I M S, B
Mr H F Silcock, Bo Cov
Jehangir Barjorji Sanjana, Bo
Brig-Gen J P Cummins, D S O
Lieut-Col H C Lamb
Major W J H Bond
Major L A Gordon
Major G W P Dennys
Capt G S Broome
Capt A H Dennys
Capt G C McD Birdwood
Lieut G W Bolleau
Lieut J F W Johnson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F B Longe, B, 6 mo M C
Capt H T Pritchard, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave
Capt J M Fleming, B, furl to June 17
Lieut H A K Gough, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H R H Coxe, B Cov, 6 mo furl
Mr W Troup, B, furl on M C to Oct 10 (cancels permission to return).
Mr A E T Sarfas, B, extraordinary leave cancelled and furl commuted to furl on M C for 15 mo (cancels permission to return)
Mr E J Moore, B, furl on M C commuted to furl on private affairs for same period
Mr A W Peet, M, furl to Dec 16
Mr J Meredith, M, 7 mo furl
Mr A R Lavilie, Bo, 6 mo M C
Lieut-Col W J Orr, 3 days' and to return
Major H E Goodwyn, D S O, 1 Year
Capt A Nicholls, till Nov 1, 1899
Capt F G Carden, 7 days' and to return
Capt T M Ward, 8 days' and to return

PREMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J M Fleming, B
Mr L W Dane, B Cov
Mr B Hawkins, M
Lieut-Col G H Elliot
Major M E O'Donoghue
Major G F Willis
Capt John Kendall
Capt C H C Grace
Capt R C Lye
Second Lieut S F Muspratt

THE LATE MISS YATES AND LIEUTENANT WARK.

IN the Lancashire Chancery Court, at Liverpool, on March 22, Vice-Chancellor Hall delivered judgment in the action arising out of the will of the late Miss Jane Yates, who left the residue of her personal effects to Robert John Wark, ex-lieutenant of the Royal Artillery, who was convicted at Liverpool Assizes recently of the wilful murder of the testatrix by means of an illegal operation. The will was opposed by the next-of-kin of Miss Yates, and the question before his Honour was whether the evidence of the conviction for murder was admissable or conclusive in a Chancery action, or whether Wark was not entitled to have the fact of wilful murder again proved against him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that there was a continuity of clear legal authority that conviction for felony was not admissable as evidence in a civil action. He therefore held that Wark was entitled to insist upon having the fact of wilful murder proved against him in this action. The further hearing was adjourned to enable the parties to decide what course they would take. Mr. R. Lawrence subsequently said that the issue of fact in this case should be tried before a jury and after considerable argument, his Honour ordered that it should be tried before a jury at the Assizes, he being of opinion that a case of this kind should be dealt with a jury accustomed to deal with such cases and not by a Chancery judge.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimea hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, it other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

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MUNYON'S RHEUMATIC CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

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PURE SOLUBLE
Van Houten's Cocoa contains a much larger quantity of flesh forming substances in digestive form than any other beverage.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [72]

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon: "After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says: "For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support.ner ity REAL WORTH."
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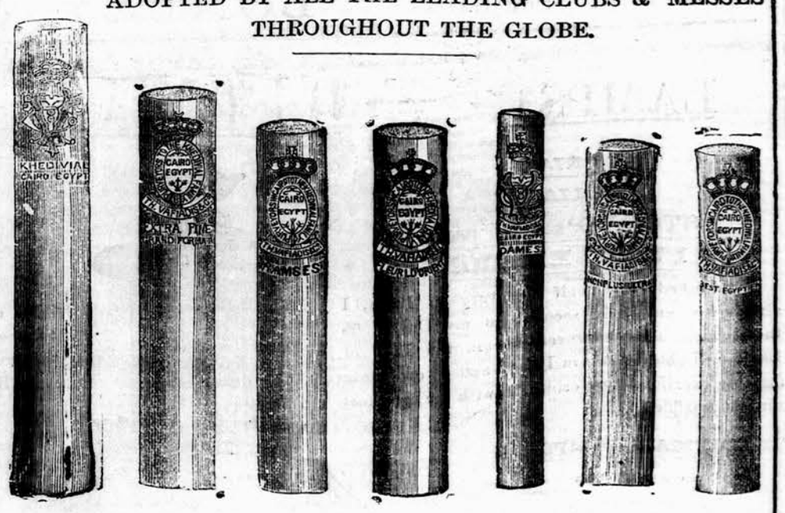

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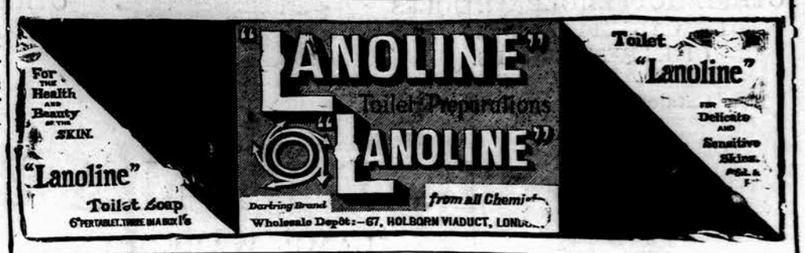

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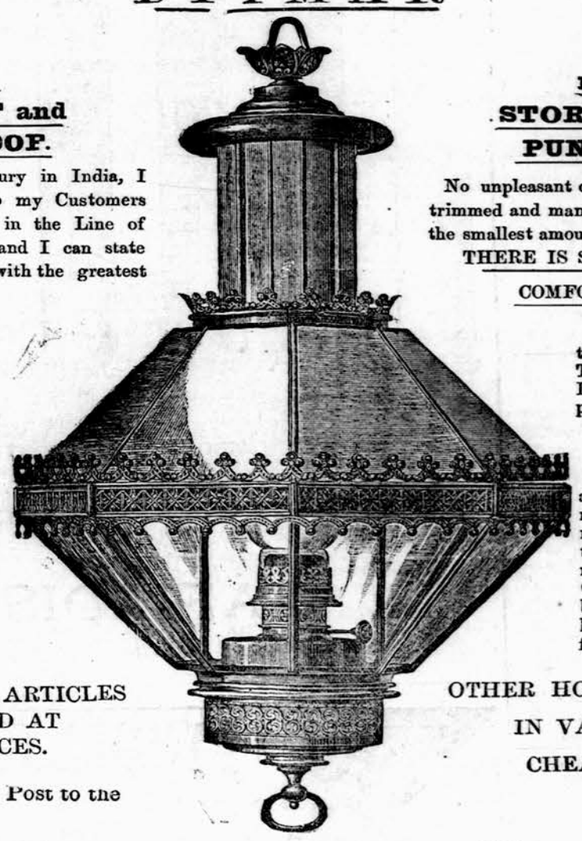

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